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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXX VII NO. 151 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1949 Price: 2 ANNAS

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Healthy Private Enterprise Will Be Fostered

MOOKERJEE DEFINES INDIA'S POLICY

Charge Of Surrender To Capitalists Denied

CONCILIATE LABOUR: CUT PRODUCTION COSTS

CALCUTTA, June 26. (PTI) :

INDIA'S Minister for Industry and Supply, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, stated today that so long as the Government felt assured that labour or the consumer would not be exploited and that capitalist were not Sacrificing the real interests of the country, private enterprise should be allowed to function. This was the basis of the Government's industrial policy.

The Minister, who was speaking at a reception given by the Indian Journalists' Association, Calcutta, said that in the working out of this policy there was an overall increase in industrial production of from 12 to 15 per cent in 1948.

If the progress of the first six months of this year was maintained, production in 1949 would show a 25 per cent increase over 1947.

Referring to West Bengal, Dr. Mookerjee asked the different parties to unite to fight anti-social elements.

The Minister strongly denied the charges levelled against the Government of India by certain leftist groups, that the Government had practically surrendered to the capitalists.

He said that conversant as he was with the day-to-day activities of the Central Government, he would give an assurance that this charge was without any basis whatsoever.

They had taken certain steps which did not please the capitalists. They exercised control and regulation for the orderly development of Indian industries. On the one hand capitalists had criticised them that the Government had put too many obstacles in their path and the free flow of private enterprise had ceased.

SOUND POLICY

On the other, there was the leftist criticism. When they had these two extreme views they could conclude that the general policy that the Government had adopted was sound and consistent with the national interests of the country.

The Government, he added, did not want a sudden revolutionary upheaval of the economic structure of India. They realised more and more that the interest of Labour and the consumer must predominate and profit making must not be the sole motive.

At the same time it would be suicidal for them if they did not take full advantage, of the knowledge, experience and finance of those industrialists, who after all had built up Indian industries during the past half a century.

TWO SCHOOLS

Dr. Mookherjee said that the Government of India had settled their main economic and industrial policy in regard to which there were two schools of thought prevailing in the country. One demanded that there should be an immediate end of what was called capitalism and nationalisation should start with the fullest vigour possible.

Another felt that private enterprise should not be done away with and while the Government must play an increasingly important role in building up the economic policy of the country, full freedom should be given to private enterprise.

The Government, he said, had to strike a middle course. They felt the need of the country was greater economic prosperity within the shortest possible time.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRAMME

Dr. Mookerjee said that while the Government was helping industrialists to develop, they had also laid down their own programme in respect of industries which they would like to develop under the direct auspices of the Government.

In the establisnment of proposed steel factories, manufacture of heavy electrical equipment or machinery development of cable manufacturing industry, and other similar matters, the Government's policy was to keep in mind the economic requirements as also the regional claims of different parts of India, which they wanted to

(Continued on page 6)

New President Of Syria

ZAIM ELECTED FOR SEVEN YEARS

DAMASCUS, June 26 (PTI-Reuter)—A 21-gun salute today proclaimed former army leader, Colonel Husni Zaim as President of Syria for the next seven years.

The Cabinet had met earlier and unanimously approved the election of Zaim, the only candidate in yesterday's presidential election, in which he gaintd a 90 pe rcent majority.

Of the 816,000, electorate, 730,000 voted.

Syria's first direct secret ballot for a national leader gave Colonel Zaim—who assumed the Prremiership last March in a bloodless coup d'etat—the power to draft a new constitution within four months and full legislative authority until the new constitution is ratified.

CABINET RESIGNATION

The Cabinet today formally submitted its resignation to the new President.

Informed circles here expected Muhsen Baraz, Syrian Minister to Egypt and Saudi Arabia, to be asked to form a new Ministry.

Freer Trade Between India And Pakistan

NEW PACT EXPECTED TO BRING DOWN ADVERSE BALANCE

NEW DELHI, June 26. (PTI): The Inter-Dominion Commodities Agreement which was concluded in Karachi on Friday last is expected to result in a freer flow of trade between India and Pakistan and bring about a substantial reduction in the adverse balance of trade, it is learned.

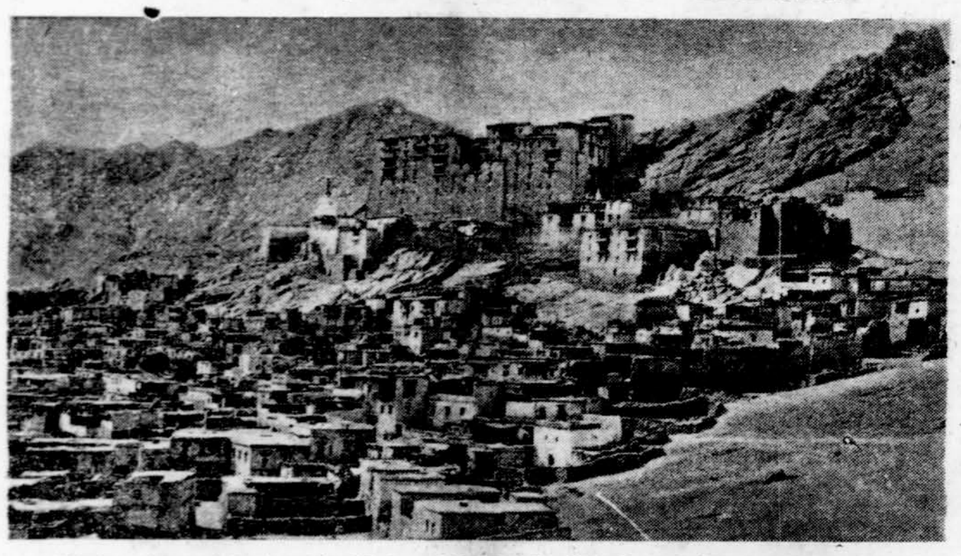
The details of the agreement, which awaits ratification by the two governments are to be simultaneously announced in Delhi and Karachi during this week.

The present adverse balance of trade of about Rs. 50 crores on India's account is mainly ascribed to two commodities namely, textiles and sugar and to a lesser extent to steel.

India, by an earlier agreement, was to have exported to Pakistan Rs. 20 crores worth of sugar but owing to the high ruling prices of Indian sugar and the comparative cheapness of overseas sugar, such as Cuban sugar, Pakistan looked to other markets for sugar.

In the case of textiles and yarn, India was to have exported Rs. 30 crores worth of goods, but very little of this quantity was lifted as, according to Pakistan, the textile policy of the India Government and the imposition of excise duty made it uneconomical for them to buy Indian cloth.

PICTURESQUE CAPITAL OF LADAKH



This is a picture of the township of Leh, capital of Ladakh, situated at a height of 11,000 feet and forming the centre of trade routes between Tibet and Western Asia and between Central Asia and India.

Bleak and desolate, yet picturesque and with a certain austere grandeur, Ladakh lies to the east of Kashmir between the Himalayan and the Kuen Len mountains. Its total area is 30,000 sq. miles and its elevation varies from 12,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea, while the peaks range between 17,000 to 25,000 feet.

Yarkandis from Sinkiang, Indians from Kulu and Kashmir and Muslims from Purig, meet together at Leh for business.

R. N. TO PROTECT CHINA COAST SHIPPING

"Illegal Interference," Says Vice-Admiral Madden

HONG KONG, June 26. (PTI-Reuter):

BRITAIN'S Navy will protect China coast shipping from "illegal interference", Vice-Admiral G. Madden, British Far Eastern Station Second-in-Command, declared to-day—first day of a "blockade" said to be personally directed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek.

Vice-Admiral Madden said it was the Royal Navy's duty to protect China coast merchant shipping from illegal interference until Britain decided a policy on the Nationalists blockade of the Yangtse and China coast.

The British sloop "Alacrity" was on her way to the Yangtse to join the frigate "Black Swan", he announced.

Unconfirmed reports reaching Hong Kong to-day said that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was personally directing the Nationalist blockade.

The Navigation Administration of Shanghai's Communist Military Control Commission to-day issued an order forbidding ships not fitted with life saving equipment to carry passengers and prohibiting sailing of ships needing repairs. The Military Control Commission has recommended the Peoples Bank to make interim loans to Shanghai's largely foreign-owned public utility companies, nearly all reported on the verge of bankruptcy.

The Foreign Trade Control Bureau in Shanghai to encourage production has decided that factories may use self-provided foreign exchange to import required supplies directly from overseas markets, it was reported today.

Contrary to general expectations the period for conversion of foreign currencies which ended yesterday has not been extended, and from to-day possession of foreign monies is illegal in Shanghai.

No Agreement On Evacuee Property

KARACHI, June 26. (PTI-Reuter): The Inter-Dominion talks on evacuee property ended in complete deadlock, it was learned here to-day.

The Indian Delegation will fly to Delhi early to-morrow.

Till late to-night no official communique regarding the talks, which have lasted two days, was issued.

In the morning, Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Leader of the Indian Delegation, and Sir M. Zafrullah Khan, his opposite, held discussions. This was followed by a full conference of the two delegations in the afternoon which lasted two and a half hours.

NEW DELHI: No agreement was reached on the long—term settlement of the problem of agricultural and urban immovable property at the resumed meeting of the Inter-Dominion Conference in Karachi this afternoon, says a joint communique issued by India and Pakistan here tonight.

INDIA AND NEW T.U. INTERNATIONAL

Representation To 2 Bodies: Geneva Ruling

GENEVA, June 26. (PTI-Reuter): The Hind Mazdoor Sabha to-day renewed its challenge of the right of the Indian National Trade Union Congress to represent internationally the organised workers of India.

The Conferences Credentials Committee rules that Indian workers should be represented by both organisations, but specified that authorised attendance at the conference did not give either organisation automatic right to be admitted to the new International when it is formed.

The conference to-day unanimously elected Mr. Somnath Dave, General Secretary of the Indian National Textile Workers' Federation, to the Fight-Man Committee which it set up to define in general terms the policy and aims of the new Federation.

WORLD BANK LOAN FOR INDIA

NEW YORK, June 26. (UPA): Business Week magazine predicted that the World Bank will soon grant India a 100,000,000 dollar loan.

The magazine said most of the money would pay for United States and Canadian locomotives already on order and added: "Delhi hopes this loan will not be the last from the World Bank."

Vijayalakshmi's Broadcast

NEW YORK, June 26 (PTI).—Mrs Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the United States, said in a coast-to-coast broadcast to audiences in 70 American cities today: "The leadership that brought India into freedom and which is now leading it towards enlightened democracy" was India's greatest assets promising success for "the great historic experiment" on which India had launched.

BOAT CAPSIZES IN NARBADA

Sixteen Persons Missing

BROACH, June 26. (PTI): Reports received here to-day about the boat disaster in the Narbada near Hansot yesterday show that the boat carried 47 persons, mostly villagers returning with grass cut from the Sandunes in the middle of the river. The boat capsized at about 4-30 in the evening. The bodies of 16 persons believed to have been drowned have not yet been traced.

"LIAQUAT FORMULA" RATIFIED

LAHORE, June 26 (PTI-Reuter).—The West Punjab Provincial Muslim League today ratified by 225 votes to 8, with one abstention, its Working Committee's decision—taken on June 21—to accept the "Liaquat Formula" inviting the Provincial Muslim League to take over the administration of West Punjab through a Council of Advisers.

SOUTH KOREAN LEADER ASSASSINATED

Alleged Plot By Army Officers

SEOUL, June 26 (UPA).

KIM Koo, legendary Korean hero and rival to South Korean President Syngman Rhee, was assassinated today by a Korean artillery officer who entered the fallen leader's heavily guarded house on a ruse of "private business."

The 73-year-old Koo died five minutes after Lieutenant Ahn Tohi pumped four bullets into his body. Two of the slugs struck Koo in the chest and the others landed in the jaw and groin.

One of Koo's secreteries said the assassin arrived at noon and asked to see the political leader privately in his second floor room. After conversing for five minutes the officer shot Koo. Soon after the slaying, the home was the scene of wailing crowds of men, women and children who passed the bandaged and sheet-covered body of the victim.

Tohi, whom police now say is not a member of Koo's Independent Party as first believed, tried to escape after the shooting but was apprehended by three policemen assigned to guard Koo's home.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS

It was reliably learned that as long as a month ago Koo received anonymous letters from various quarters informing him of a plot by Korean army officers to liquidate him. Koo broke with Rhee shortly before the South Korean national elections in May, 1948.

Shortly before the elections Koo travelled to the north and attended the North-South Political Conference called by North Koreans. Koo returned to Korea in October 1945, from Chungking, China, where he was the first President of the Korean Government in Exile.

It was believed the killer personally knew Koo's home was guarded by three policemen.

The United Nations Korean Commission left Inchon today for Ongjin Peninsula to observe and report on sporadic fighting between Southern and Northern Korean troops which has been going on since May 29, adds PTI-Reuter.

Fighting was reported to have broken out after the North Korean Army barred South Korean formers frfom using water for irrigation from a reservoir situated on the border.

South Korean casualties since fighting began were said to be about 300, wounded and missing.

Armed Mob Attacks Police Outpost

COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE IN BENGAL DISTRICTS

SURI (WEST BENGAL), June 26 (PTI):

TWO persons were killed and several others, including two police con-stables, injured in a clash yesterday between an armed mob, alleged to be led by Communists, and a police party at Mahomed Bazar, in Birbhum District

It is learnt that a mob of about 1,000 including Santhals, armed with bows, arrows and brickbats, and led some local Communists, attacked the local police outpost towards the evening in an attempt to take away some arrested persons.

On receipt of information, the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police proceeded to the village with an armed force. It is stated that the police, on arrival, found the outpost almost beseiged by the mob.

Finding themselves unable to disperse the crowd by other means, they fired some rounds. Several persons were injured in the clash, including one police constable, who was hit by an arrow.

SITUATION UNDER CONTROL.

Two bodies, apparently of raiders on the police outpost, were picked up later from the place.

The crowd dispersed following the firing and the situation is now under control. Police pickets have been posted to guard the village. The injured have been removed to the local hospital and the condition of the constable is reported to be serious.

Mahomed Bazar is 25 miles from Suri, headquarters of Birbhum District.

POLICE PARTY ATTACKED

CALCUTTA: A police party at Islampur, in Howrah District, about 25 miles from Calcutta, is reported to have been attacked yesterday by a crowd armed with bows, spears and lathis. The police fired eight rounds but the crowd reformed and again attacked the police. One officer and five constables were injured, as also two men in the crowd.

The clash is reported to have followed a raid by Communist elements on the house of a villager and looting his granary. Police reinforcements have proceeded to the area.

TERRORIST ATTACKS IN MALAYA

SINGAPORE, June 26 (PTI-Reuter).—Terrorists three times unsuccessfully attacked the town of Kuala Kubu Bahru, 40 miles north of Kuala Lumpur, Malayan Federation capital, early yesterday. Bullets hit the power station and the house of the British District officer, but no damage was done.

Police and troops are patrolling the area. A curfew has been ordered.

RIOTING IN AKOLA

One Killed, 9 Injured

NAGPUR, June 26 (UPI)—One person died and nine received injuries in the riot that broke out in Akola on June 25, it was officially stated here today. A few shops were looted. The situation was at once brought under control. It is now normal.

The bazar opened as usual today. There is no panic or alarm amongst the public. All precautionary measures have been taken. An order under setion 144 Cr. P.C. has been promulgated and emergency has also been declared under the Goonda Act. Goondas and ring leaders are being rounded up. The DIG is on the spot.

It is officially stated that on the morning of June 24 a cow was slaughtered in a Muslim house in Akola. This caused resentment among Hindus. An offence was registered under the Cattle Slaughter Control Order and investigation was started. On the morning of June 25 there was hartal and a procession was taken out by Hindus. All precautions were taken but sporadic rioting broke out.

Reds Attack A Village

TWO MURDERED IN HYDERABAD

SECUNDERABAD, June 26. (UPI): News is to hand that a band of armed Communists, headed by Vanam Narasimha Rao and Mallela Venkateswarlu, well-known Communist leaders, attacked the village of Gollenapadu, Khammameth Taluka, three miles off Munagala, a military outpost, and murdered two persons, Vempati Seetaramaiah, a Kisan and Jangam Bhadraiah who is reported to have severed his connections with the Communist Party of which he was once a member.

The miscreants have also seriously injured another person, whose condition is precarious. The incident occurred on the June 23.

The Civil Administrator of Warangal District has promulgated an order throughout the district, prohibiting the holding of public meetings, reciting of "Burma Kathas" and staging of dramas without his previous permission.

BERLIN RAILMEN TO END STRIKE

BERLIN, June 26 (PTI-Reuter).—Leaders of the striking West-Berlin Railwaymen's Trade Union decided unanimously today to end the five-weeks-old strike on Tuesday.

The Union's Executive Committee took this decision at a meeting held to consider the three Western Commandants' call last night for a return to work by that day.

The decision was taken after a stormy four-hour meeting of the Union Executive and leaders of the independent trade union organisation.

THE CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY

IMPORTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS
OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
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M/S. SAMPAT OIL DISTRIBUTING CO.,
251, Argyle Road, Karnac Bunder, Bombay-9.

and has the pleasure in announcing the appointment of MESSRS. THE CENTRAL OIL DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, Kirti Building, 31, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

AS THEIR SOLE AGENTS
for all their petroleum products for BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and HYDERABAD STATE.

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SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a trained Graduate Woman Teacher, interested in child welfare activities for work with hospitalised children. Candidate with teaching experience and handicraft or Montessori training preferred. Good knowledge of Hindi, Marathi and Gujerathi essential. Salary scale Rs. 100-5-200 plus Rs. 12|8| compensatory local allowance, Rs. 5|-house rent allowance and Rs. 45|- dearness allowance. Applications should reach the Registrar, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Andheri, Bombay, on or before July the 4th, 1949. 4954

Applications are invited for the post of a Senior Medical Officer in the Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd., Shakarnagar in the scale of O.S. Rs. 640-35- 850-E.B.-900- 50-1200. Post graduates with previous experience would be preferred. Selected candidates can be given any intermediate salary in the grade according to qualification and experience. He will be provided with free unfurnished quarters, water supply and electricity and will get the benefit of provident fund, leave, bonus, etc., as per rules and regulations of the Company. The present rate of D. A. is ten per cent of the pay. Applications with full qualifications and testimonials are to be sent to the Operative Director, the Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd., Abid Road, Hyderabad Deccan on or before 15th July 1949. These candidates who are called for interview will be paid one way 1st class fare. (O.S. Rs. 11|-10-3 is equivalent to I.G. Rs. 19|-/- approx.) 4895

Wanted Smart salesmen for our well-known woollen and cotton hosiery. Salary upto Rs. 200/- a month plus Rs. 50/- T.A. Particulars free on application. Chiranjiv Hosiery Factory, LUDHIANA. 830

Wanted experienced Compositors (English) for a leading daily. Apply with certificates to Box No. 205, "Bombay Chronicle."

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

Earn Extra Money big spare-time profits taking Magazine Subscriptions. Complete supplies and confidential catalogue free. Write Bhamgra Publishers Service, 207, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7. 854

FINANCE AND PARTNERSHIP

Wanted Finance Partner upto 30,000|- in Bobin Business to extend olding furniture work Box No. 865 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Financing Partner, who can Invest Rupees Ten Thousand in Running concern yielding one thousand monthly. Contact New Era Commercial Institute 557, Cheera Bazar, Girgaum, Bombay. b66

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Secondhand Lancashire Boiler 30' x 7' Dia. x 2.75' Flue diameter 125 lbs. Steam Pressure per Sq. Inch. Approximate weight 16 tons. Contact Manager, Shree Ramesh Cotton Mills Ltd., Morvi (Saurashtra). 4893

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Just arrived! Swiss Jacquard Art Silk fabrics! Seven alluring colours 60" width. Lovely for curtains. Call at Raval Tiles and Marble Ltd. 97A, Queen's Road, Bombay 1. (6773A)

PUBLIC NOTICES

B.B. & C.I. RLY.

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Ajmer, invites sealed tenders in English up to 16.00 hours on 15-7-1949 for providing 114 units 2-roomed quarters for staff at Ajmer. Earnest money Rs. 5,000/- to be deposited with Assistant Chief Cashier, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Ajmer or any Station Master on B.B. & C.I. Form of tender, schedules and conditions of contract can be obtained from his office at a cost of Rs. 5/- per set.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF
18/6/49. 4873

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for five posts of Head Masters of Government Fisheries Schools at Satpati (Thana District), Ratnagiri, Deobag, Jaitapur (Ratnagiri District) and Umarsadi (Surat District) from candidates with Marathi as mother tongue for the first four posts and Gujarati for the fifth post.

QUALIFICATIONS: B.Sc., degree with Zoology as Principal or Subsidiary subject.

PAY SCALE. Rs. 70-5-130-E.B-6-160-8-200 plus Rs. 15/- per mensem special pay and dearness allowance of Rs. 45/- per mensem.

Applications with full particulars regarding age, qualifications, domicile, experience etc., should reach the Director of Fisheries, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay, not later than July 5, 1949. 4906

PUBLIC NOTICES

LOST CERTIFICATE

REDWOOD FORESTS LIMITED hereby gives Notice that RUSTOM JAMSHEDJI BHUMGARA of TARDEO, BOMBAY, INDIA, declares that he has not received Certificate Number 1,255 for 70 Preference Shares in this Company.

It is the intention of the Company to issue a duplicate Certificate to him, unless objection is lodged with the Company at its Registered Office, 11, National Bank Buildings, Fort Street, Auckland, New Zealand, on or before the 31st August, 1949.

M. V. BATES.
862

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK WILL be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 1st July, 1949 as the Government of Bombay has declared that day a Public Holiday in the Cities of Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Nasik, Deolali, Surat, Broach, Sholapur, Nadiad, Godhra, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Belgaum Hubli and Gadag under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, to enable Banks to make up their half yearly and annual accounts.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1949.

C. W. MIDDLETON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
4913

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

No. 2656|151-Impt.—With reference of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notification No. 27439|151, dated the 22nd December 1948, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, makes the following new rule:—

RULE 74—REGULATION OF TRAFFIC ON GIBBS ROAD.— No parking is permitted on the west side of Gibbs Road from its junction with Kemp's Corner to its Junction with Ridge Road, i.e., opposite Malabar Hill Post Office.

Bombay, 14th February 1949.

J. S. BHARUCHA,
Commissioner of Police.
4623

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 3962|151-Impt— With reference to the Commissioner of Police Draft Notification No. 24659-151-Impt., dated the 4th November 1948,after receiving suggestions and objections, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, as required by sub-section (2) makes the following new rule under clause (b) sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902:—

"126.—The riding or exercising of horses including ponies is prohibited on —Juhu Foreshore between 9-00 a.m. and 12 noon and 5-30 p.m. to 7-00 p.m. There shall be no objection to horses or ponies being led on the foreshore for the purpose of washing or pleasure rides for children."

Bombay, 10th March, 1949.

J. S. BHARUCHA,
Commissioner of Police.
4924

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

No. 5533|151— With reference to his Notification No. 958|151, dated 18th January 1949, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay makes the following new rules:—

"77. PARKING OF VEHICLES ON CARMICHAEL ROAD.— No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to stand or halt on the South side of Carmichael Road except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers".

"78. PARKING OF VEHICLES ON NOWROJI BYRAMJI ROAD.— No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to stand or halt on the South side of Nowroji Byramji Road except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers".

"79. PARKING OF VEHICLES ON NOWROJI GAMADIA ROAD.— No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to stand or halt on the South side of Nowroji Gamadia Road from its junction with Pedder Road to its junction with Carmichael Road except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers."

Bombay, 8th April, 1949.

J. S. BHARUCHA,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
4925

CORRIGENDUM

SECRETARY, EAST PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION SIMLA,

ANNOUNCES in partial modification of his Advertisement No. 26, inviting applications for a temporary post of PROFESSOR IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee, that candidates are required to be "Corporate Members" instead of "full Members" of Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London, or of Institution of Engineers, India. 4921

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

THE INDIAN GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Notice having been given of the Loss of Policy No. 22736, on the life of Mr. Rewa Sakharam Choudhary, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

Bombay, 27th June, 1949.
(Sd|-) VIJAYSINH GOVINDJI
Managing Director
4926

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS. NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of uncleared cargoes lying in the Docks are informed that under Section 64-A of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, goods not removed from the Docks within one month from the date on which they are placed in Port Trust custody are liable to be sold by Public Auction.

Owners of uncleared cargoes landed from the s.s. "ANGOFAX" of 9|5|49, the s.s. "JALAKENDRA" of 5|5|49 and the s.s. "CILICIA" of 13-5-49 are hereby given notice that in conformity with the provisions of the said Section of the Act, a Public Auction of these cargoes will be held at "C" and "E" Uncleared Warehouses, Alexandra Dock, at 2 p.m. on 12th July, 1949 unless delivery is effected prior to the date of the Sale.

Particulars of packages listed for the Auction will be advertised in the Bombay Government Gazette, Part II, ten days before the date fixed for the Sale and will also be notified in the local newspapers. Details of packages listed for Auction can be obtained from the "C" and "E" Uncleared Warehouses, Alexandra Dock.

V. VAZ.
Ag. Docks Manager.
25th June, 1949. 4920

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TOPIWALA NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE & B.Y.L. NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL

APPLICATIONS on prescribed forms to be obtained from the undersigned, are invited for the following posts, of

(1) One Assistant Professor of Anatomy.
(2) One Assistant Professor of Pathology.
(3) Three Registrars— (i) Medical (ii) Surgical and (iii) Ear, Nose and Throat Department.
(4) One Hon. Assistant Physician and Assistant Lecturer in Medicine.
(5) One Hon. Assistant Physician to the out-patient dept.
(6) One Hon. Assistant Surgeon to the out-patient dept.

for this College and Hospital, so as to reach the undersigned on or before 9th July 1949. Applicants must be natives of the Bombay Province or have a domicile in the Province or an Indian State within the geographical limits of the Province.

The selected candidates will be required to join duty soon after appointment, and will be on probation for one year. Posts mentioned in items (1), (2) and (3) are full-time and the incumbants will be debarred from private practice and professional work of any kind. The posts under item Nos. (4), (5) and (6) are part-time.

Pay and allowances: Rs. 400-25-700 plus Rs. 100|- Non-private practice allowance plus dearness allowance for the posts of Assistant Professors. For the Registrars the grade is Rs. 100-5-110 plus Dearness allowance. The Municipal Service Regulations regarding leave, provident fund etc., will apply. The Hon. Assistants will draw an honorarium of Rs. 85|- per month.

Qualifications: Candidates for all the above posts should be registered under the Bombay Medical Act of 1912 and possess the degree of M.B.B.S. of the Bombay University or any other Statutory University. Candidates for the posts of Assistant Professors and Hon. Assistant Physicians and Surgeon must possess post-graduate qualification in the subject such as M.D., or M.S. of the Bombay University or any equivalent qualification of other statutory University or M.R.C.P. or F.R.C.S. of one of the Royal Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons of Great Britain. Candidates for the post of Assistant Professors and Honorary Assistant Medical Officers must have at least 2 years experience as Demonstrator.

The tenure for the posts of Registrars will be for three years only and only candidates intending to take up post-graduate study in the subject will be considered.

The applications should be addressed to the undersigned, with an inscription "APPLICATION FOR THE POST OF ...." Canvassing direct or indirect will disqualify the applicant.

By order of the
Municipal Commissioner for the
City of Bombay.
DEAN,
Topiwala National
Medical College.

22-6--1949.
Lamington Road (North),
Jetha Street,
Bombay 8. 4927

PUBLIC NOTICES

ANNUAL STOCK TAKING

OUR ESTABLISHMENT will remain CLOSED on the 28th, 29th and 30th June, 1949 on account of Annual Stock Taking. The Dispensing Department will remain open as usual.

POWELLS LIMITED,
Bombay 4.
4922

TENDER NOTICE NO. PMI|33119

THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER invites tenders for the supply of BANIANS COTTON WHITE 'V' NECK HEAVY QUALITY WITH HALF SLEEVES in sizes 36" 38" & 40" to reach his Office at Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on or before 29.7.1949 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his Office (Section A.D.V. Cash) at Rs. 8|- (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash or by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting Tender No., full name and address of the remitter).

2. Applicants not already on approved list of the Office of the Textile Commissioner must give their Banker's reference with the application for a Tender form.

3. Tenders are required to be kept open for acceptance up to 31.8.1949. They will be opened at 11-00 A.M. on 30.7.1949.

4918

THE PATIALA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Patiala State in 1939)
(THE LIABILITY OF THE MEMBERS IS LIMITED)

NOTICE

THE TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE PATIALA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at 1, Queen's Road, (Opposite Churchgate Railway Station), Fort, Bombay, on Monday, the 18th July, 1949 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1949.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

THE TRANSER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 11th July to Monday, the 18th July, 1949, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For The Patiala Cement
Company Limited,
Cement Agencies, Ltd: Managing Agents,
J. H. PATEL
Managing Director.
Bombay 14th June, 1949.

NOTE: The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable on and after Monday, the 25th July, 1949, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Monday, the 18th July, 1949.

4923

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

Re: Picture "RUPIO-KI-KAHANI".

OUR CLIENTS Messrs. SHAMJI KALIDAS AND CO., are the hypothecatees in possession of the abovementioned picture "RUPIO-KI-KAHANI" (produced by G. D. BHADSAVLE and others carrying on business under the name and style of B.P.S. Productions) under the two agreements dated 28th January 1947 and 21st June 1947 respectively and made between the said G. D. BHADSAVLE and others of the one part and our clients of the other part at the foot whereof a sum of Rs. 26,070|4-15-9 inclusive of interest upto 8th June 1949 and further interest is due. Our clients are entitled to assign or transfer all their right title and interest claim and demand under the said agreements to any person firm or company. Offers are invited for the assignment or transfer of our clients' said right title and interest claim and demand under the said agreements. The costs of and incidental to the assignment or transfer shall be borne and paid by the assignee or transferee.

Such offers should be communicated to the undersigned on or before 5th July 1949 at their address at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Our clients are not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

The aforesaid agreements are open for inspection at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

Dated at Bombay this 24th day of June 1949.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS.
Attorneys for
Messrs. SHAMJI KALIDAS & CO. 4917

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED BEFORE 7-8-1949 preferably from persons domiciled in the Province of Bombay and displaced non-Muslims from Pakistan for the post of EXECUTIVE ENGINEER (ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL) (HYDRO), BOMBAY ELECTRIC GRID. QUALIFICATIONS.—(1) A degree in Electrical Engineering from a recognised university or a Diploma in Electrical Engineering from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, or of any Institution of similar status. Similar qualifications in Mechanical Engineering necessary in addition. (2) Experience in design and construction works of hydro-electric projects for about 10 years, of which at least 5 years should have been spent in working out technical details and design of power stations and hydro-plant, survey of the schemes, etc. AGE.—Not more than 45 years on 1-10-1949, relaxable in suitable cases. PAY.—Rs. 500—1,100, PLUS cost of living allowance, if admissible under the rules. Higher starting pay admissible. Application form supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope with four annas postage stamps and a CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/-, payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay", who will also supply full details on request. Persons registered with Employment Exchanges can obtain the form on application IN PERSON at the Exchange Office.

4929

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED BEFORE 1-8-1949 from persons domiciled in Bombay Province and displaced non-Muslims from Pakistan for the contract non-pensionable post of ACCOUNTS OFFICER FOR THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC GRID. PAY.—Rs. 350—1,100, PLUS cost of living and compensatory local allowances, if admissible under the rules. Higher starting pay admissible to specially qualified candidates. QUALIFICATIONS.—(1) B.Com., with Accounting and Auditing and (2) 7 years' experience in Audit and Accounts in a large Commercial or Industrial Organisation or Government office, at least two of which should have been in connection with Audit and Accounts of Electric Supply undertakings. AGE—Not more than 45 years on 1-10-1949. Application form supplied on receipt of large addressed envelope with four annas postage stamps and a CROSSED Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay" who will supply full details on request. Persons registered with Employment Exchanges can obtain the form on application IN PERSON at the Exchange Office.

4930

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED BEFORE 10-8-1949 preferably from persons domiciled in Bombay Province and from displaced non-Muslims from Pakistan for TWO permanent and pensionable POSTS OF LECTURER IN HISTORY AND ECONOMICS. All other things being equal, those belonging to Backward Classes will be preferred. PAY.—Rs. 200—650 PLUS dearness, compensatory and house rent allowances, as admissible under the rules. Higher starting pay allowed to deserving candidates. QUALIFICATIONS.—A 2nd Class M.A., with History and/or Economics OR a First Class B.A., with M.A., in History and/or Economics. AGE. Direct recruits should be not less than 23 and not more than 30 years on 1-10-1949, relaxable in suitable cases. Application form supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope with four annas stamps and a CROSSED Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay", who will supply full details on request. Persons registered with Employment Exchanges can obtain the form on application IN PERSON at the Exchange Office.

4931

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED BEFORE 6-8-1949 from persons domiciled in the Province of Bombay and displaced non-Muslims from Pakistan for the post of SPECIAL LITERACY OFFICER. All other things being equal candidates belonging to the Backward Classes preferred. QUALIFICATIONS.—(1) An Honours degree of the Bombay University or any other recognized university, (2) Diploma in Education of an Indian or a Foreign University, (3) 5 years' experience in organisation and administration of movements like adult education, (4) Thorough knowledge of at least one of the Principal languages of the Province and some knowledge of two other languages. AGE.—Not less than 35 and not more than 45 years on 1-10-1949, relaxable in suitable cases. PAY.—Rs. 300—550 PLUS cost of living allowance as admissible. Application form supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope with four annas postage stamps and a CROSSED Postal Order for Re. 1/-, payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay", who will also supply full details on request. Persons registered with Employment Exchanges can obtain the form on application IN PERSON at the Exchange Office. 4932

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, PLANT, MACHINERY, ETC. OF THE INDO SCOTTISH ENGINEERING CO.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay, as Receiver in Suit No. 3697 of 1947 (The Associated Banking Corporation of India Ltd. (In Liquidation) vs. M|s. Indo Scottish Engineering Co.), M|s. Bennett & Co., will sell by public auction on Tuesday, 5th. July 1949 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises at Atlas Mill Compound, Reay Road, the stock-in-trade and assets consisting of plant, machinery, furniture, chevrolet truck, Jeep Car, Godrej Cabinets, typewriters, electric wire, engines, refrigerator, lathe, grinding machine, drilling machine, etc.

TERMS: 25% cash deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF MILITARY STRUCTURES FOR DEMOLITION.

Under instruction from the Director, Lands, Hirings and Disposals Service, Bombay Bennett & Co. will sell by Public Auction on 8-7-49 at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Jetha Block, 'A' Cotton Depot opp. Reay Road Station:— Building materials of Brick-built structures with Mangalore tile, roofs, floor, Nissen huts, Dhobi ghats, and Barbed wire fencing Terms: 25% Cash Deposit.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of 5 c|s) Japanese Art Yarn bright in hanks, Kurasheki Brand, 150A, Total 1000 Lbs. on 29th Inst. at 3 P.M. at Yarn market, Tambakanta, Pydhonie, near Hanuman Temple, under instructions from M|S Gurdial Naraindas & Co. on a|c and at risk of M|S Shakuntala Silk Mills, defaulting purchasers Terms:— 25% cash deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

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Calcutta Custom House Clearing Agents, Enquiries Solicited
(1)

Bad Omen For Democracy

Nomination Move Criticized

BOMBAY, Sunday.

With reference to the official proposal for the Provincial Governments to nominate representatives from the merged States to their respective Assemblies, Sri Sarangdhar Das, Member of the Constituent Assembly from Orissa States, has issued the following statement:—

The reported statement of the Bombay Premier definitely corroborates the strong rumour of the last number of weeks that the required number of representatives from the merged States of Bombay, C.P. & Berar, Orissa and Madras are to be nominated by the respective Governments. Sri B. G. Kher is reported to have stated that 65 members will be nominated to the Bombay Legislative from Baroda, Kolhapur, and the other Gujarat and Deccan States. So, the nominated block will constitute 27 per cent of the expanded strength.

In the absence of any arrangement for election in the other areas, it may safely be concluded that the same procedure is being followed in the other provinces also. According to the 1935 Act Orissa is the only province which has four nominated members in a house of 60; and these are nominated by the Governor to represent the tribal people. Now, with 35 members from the Orissa States, the nominated block will form as much as 41 per cent of the total strength. In C. P. and Berar it will come to 16 per cent, and in Madras about 1 per cent.

BAD OMEN

All throughout the movement for independence and for the establishment of democracy this British system of nomination was condemned by our leaders as well as by the rank and file, and we have just now given to ourselves universal adult franchise in the Constitution. But, prior to its inauguration we seem to be determined to have nominations with a vengeance, and it is an extremely bad omen for democracy.

Immediately after integration of the States on January 1, 1948, the Premier of Orissa introduced several nominated bodies, a States Assembly and Executive Councillors of the pro-Montague-Chelmsford pattern. These nominated gentlemen soon found out that they had no voice in the administration, and were unhappy, while the discontent among the people mounted higher than in the Raja's regime. In the meantime, the ex-rulers and their satellites were condemning this arrangement on the ground that the nominated members represented only their Congress Party and none else. Theese bodies were therefore dissolved last Feb., and the Executive Councillors resigned in answer to the challenge for election, and in anticipation of an election in the States under the limited franchise of the 1935 Act.

DISCONTENT RISES

This was the situation in the Orissa and C.P. States, and with the integration of the Gujarat and the Deccan States with Bombay, the area of discontent without a voice in the administration was expended manifold. With a view to completely merge these States in the respective provinces, Sec. 290 of the Government of India Act was amended in January, 1949. It was expected that there would be election in the States in May or June this year, and it is understood that the necessary electoral rolls were being prepared at least in the Orissa States.

A period of six months should be ample for this purpose. I am therefore surprised that our Governments are taking recourse to this out-moded and thoroughly discredited system of nomination, and am compelled to record my protest. Far from allaying the increasing discontent with present set-up in the administration of the merged States, it is bound to rouse suspicion in the minds of the parties other than the Congress I strongly urge that the Government of India should reconsider this vital matter, and give the long-looked-for opportunity to the States people to exercise their vote in electing their representatives, and to shoulder the responsibility of citizenship in a free democracy. This election itself in a limited sphere will initiate their political training.

SAURASHTRA RULERS' CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Some covenanting rulers of Saurashtra met here yesterday at the residence of the Maharana of Wankaner. The conference was sponsored by the Rajasaheb of Gondal.

The rulers, it is learnt, discussed the question of their privileges and their private properties. They were also understood to have discussed the question of formation of a central organisation of rulers to function as a liaison body between them and the Union Government.

At the end of the meeting the rulers met the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar who is also in Bombay.

Central Committee For I.N. Theatre

BOMBAY, Sunday.

To co-ordinate the activities of different units of the Indian National Theatre, a Provisional All-India Committee was recently formed by the INT The members of the Committe are: Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhayaya, (chairman), Mrs. Kitty Shiva Rao (Delhi), Mr. Rohit Dave (Bombay), Mr. D. N. Mulay (Poona), Mr. K. V. Padmanabh (Mangalore), Mr. R. Deksena (Allahabad)), Mr. S. Ghosal (Patna), Mr. Sunder Rao (Andhra), Prof. S. Mallick (Ambala), and Miss Nirupma Mehta (Bombay) Covenor.

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F. K. F. NARIMAN,
Manager.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

AUCTION SALES

1. PLACE OF AUCTION: Raipur (C.P.) E.S.D.
DATE AND TIME: 13th, 14th and 15th July 1949 at 8 A.M. (Wednesday, Thursday and Friday)
STORES: Surplus Sodium Bichromate; Belting Flat; Canvas, Leather of sizes; Handle chest 6", Drills diamond pointed taper shank; Square of sizes; Augers earth 16" with extension blades; Blow lamps; Smithy tools; Valves cable electric; Electrical equipments; Telephone parts; Nails; Tube Wells and Welders equipments; Hinges 18"—2614 Nos.; Hoses water of sizes 1000 Nos.; Jointing Mill board and asbestos; Compound fixing glass substitute; Cordage Manilla Hawdam laid 7'x6"x10/3x24 G 50 bundles, Valve reflex; valve steam, etc., Washer diamond curved Galvd. 5/16"; Block Pulley snatched cordage of sizes; Paints of colour. Heaters Betumnem; Hose water delivery 1" over 1 lakh running ft.; stoves with brackets 3'x12¾" sets 2922; Gang Boards 68 Nos.; Ribbons 16 Nos. Thimble Heart of sizes Nos. 33505, etc., etc.
N.B.—Balance payment to be made within 3 days of auction and removal of stores by end of July, 1949.
2. PLACE OF AUCTION: Kanpur, Central Ordnance Depot.
DATE AND TIME: 18/19th July 1949 (Monday and Tuesday) at 9 A.M.
STORES: SURPLUS Nets Bush O.G.—19129 Nos, Sheets Bakery Cotton 1100 Nos; Tanks Canvas Portable and S. Type Bodies; Hats Padded Gorkha; Caps F. S. Kh.; Stocking woollen white; Shirts Bush Mazree; Chaguls universal; Stretchers field body spreader; Stretchers awning Poles; Covers Cap; Boot Rubber thigh; Heels Rubber for boots-7265 Prs.; Paltavas-4534 prs.; Shoes Donkey; Cooker oil components; Stove portable; Lotahs; Dishes; Cups; Squeeges; Levers 12 ft., weights Brass and ovens field, etc., etc.
3. PLACE OF AUCTION: Cheoki, Vehicles Depot.
DATE AND TIME: 20-7-49 (Wednesday) at 8 A.M.
STORES: Surplus: About 300 Nos. M.T. 3 ton; 30 Cwts. and 15 Cwts.; Trucks and Lorries; Trailors and Motor cycles, etc.
4. PLACE OF AUCTION: Delhi Cantt. Vehicles Depot.
DATE & TIME: 25/26th July, 1949 (Monday and Tuesday) at 9 A.M.
STORES: Surplus: About 300 surplus vehicles Chevrolet; Ford; Studebaker; Thornycraft; Transport Trucks; Winche Mounted vehicles; Indian Royal Enfield; Norton; Aerial, B.S.A. Motor Cycles and Numerious Trailors.

AUCTIONEERS
1. M/s. Gopichand & Sons, Thari Bazar, Banares, will conduct auction No. 1.
2. M/s. Sohan Lal & Sons, The Mall; Kanpur will conduct auction No. 2.
3. M/s. B. N. Ramjidas & Co. 278, Esplanade, Delhi, will conduct auction No. 3.
4. M/s. Uma & Co., Sukhanand Street, Dariba Kalan, Delhi.

IMPORTANT:
1. Conditions of sale will be announced at the time of auction.
2. Any stores may be held back from auction.
3. Octroi/Terminal tax where in force is payable by purchasers.
4. The stores can be viewed 2 days before the date of auction at the depots concerned.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (Disposals),

15/240, Civil Lines, Kanpur.

AC/RCDK/52.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hidu: Ashad Shud 1, 2003
Muslim: Shaban 29, 1366
Parsi: Deh 28, 1316
Sunrise: 6-3 a.m.
Sunset: 7-20 p.m.
Hightide: —, 13-10
Lowtide: 06-05, 19-14.

Today's Engagements

YOUTHS OWN UNION: "Extempore Evening". Cama Library Hall, 6-15 p.m.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Public meeting at Sundrabai Hall to demand effective representation for merged states in assembly. Speakers: N. M. Joshi, P. Tricumdas and Asoka Mehta 6 p.m.

FOUNDLING HOME FOR DESERTED BABIES

Review Of Hindu Deen Daya Sangh's Activities

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Rao Saheb Kantilal Ishwarlal, Chairman of Hindu Deen Daya Sangh, submitting 24th annual report of the Sangh at the general body meeting appealed to Government and the public for more funds to enable the Sangh to carry on its humanitarian activities.

The Report stated that the Sangh made a small and insignificant beginning in 1924 to help poor outdoor patients of the J. J. Hospitals and to assist the disposal of unclaimed dead bodies. In 1936, it started the Foundling Home for unclaimed and deserted babies and to protect and secure to them complete scope of opportunity to rise to their full stature in every respect.

Making a humble beginning with three cradles, the number of the cradles soon went up and the Home had to be shifted to an another premises given on rent by the Bombay Municipality at Matunga. In view of the limited space, the Sangh is forced to keep some of the children in sister institutions in Ahmedabad and Nadiad, the expense being borne by the Sangh.

On January 1, last year, 55 babies were in the charge of the Sangh out of which 22 were kept at R. S. Mahipatram Rupram Anath Ashram, Ahmedabad and one at Nadiad Anath Ashram. The general health of the Foundling Home inmates was good and the incidence of illness was also low.

During this year, H. E. Rani Maharaj Singh, the Hon'ble Mr. N. V. Gadgil, and the Hon5ble Mr. K. S. Firodea, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly paid visit to the institution and appreciated the work done by it.

The general body meeting of the Sangh elected Mr. Kanaiyalal M. Munshi as president of the Sangh and the Managing Committee for the forthcoming year.

RADIO

BOMBAY, Monday.

BOMBAY A
244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Mohammad Siddiq. 7-45 Master Bali. 8-0 News (E). 8-15 News (H). 8-30 Sir Shapurji Bharucha Musical Centre. 8-45 News (G).
244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 metres (7240 kc/s)
12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude. 1-0 News (G). 1-10 As in Bombay B. 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Dance Music.
244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
Short wave:
from 4-20/5-0 to 7-45 p.m.
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s)
from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.
41.44 metres (7240 kc/s)
4-20 p.m. School Broadcast. 5-0 Mohammad Siddiq. 5-15 Master Bali. 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H). 6-20 Sindu Kulahalli. 6-30 Harishchandra Kapileshwari. 7-0 Topic of the Day. 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report. 7-15 Pramila Bai. 7-30 Master Bali. 7-45 Madhur Sangeet. 8-0 Sir Shapurji Bharucha Musical Centre. 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Bombay B 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H). 9-30 As in Bombay B. 10-0 Wilfred Forbes. 10-20 Grand Canyon Suite

BOMBAY B
353 metres (850 kc/s)
41.44 metres (7240 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. As in Bombay A. 7-45 News (K). 8-0 Harischandra Kapileshwari. 8-30 News (M). 8-45 Pramilabai.
353 metres (850 kc/s)
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s)
12-45 p.m. As in Bombay A 12-50 News (M). 1-0 Table Par Teen Tal. 1-0 Saz Sangeet. 1-40 News (H). 1-50 Bahnon Ke Liye.
353 metres (850 kc/s)
Short wave:
from 4-20 to 7-15 p.m.
41.44 metres (7240 kc/s)
61.48 metres (4,840 kc/s
from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.
4-20 p.m. As in Bombay A. 5-30 Wamanrao Sadolikar. 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners. 7-15 As in Bombay A. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 News (K). 8-0 News (M). 8-15 Harischandra Kapileshwari. 8-30 Adakhe Padakhe. 8-45 Wamanrao Sadolikar 9-0 Pramilabai. 9-30 Mohammad Siddiq. 9-40 Art Within Art. 10-0 "Shuniya Jagat". 10-30 Wamanrao Sadolikar. 11-0 Close down.

BARODA : AHMEDABAD
250 metres (1,200 kc/s)
326.1 metres (920 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Chitra Sangeet. 8-0 News (E). 8-15 Prabhakar Joshi. 8-45 News (G). 6-0 p.m. News (E). 6-10 Chandrashankar Upadhyay. 6-25 M. S. Pendse. 6-35 Gram Jano Mate. 6-30 Majur Bhaiyo Mate. 7-0 Narayanrao Vyas. 7-15 Topic of the Day. 7-? Musical Interlude. 7-30 M. S. Pendse. 7-45 Kubernath Tanjorkar. 8-0 Music Lesson. 8-15 Local Announcements. 8-15 News (G). 8-30 Chandrashankar Upadhyay. 8-45 Kubernath Tanjorkar. 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Prashnottari. 9-30 AIR Quartet. 9-40 As in Bombay 10-0 Prabhakar Joshi 10-20 Close down.

POSTMEN TO OBSERVE "PROTEST DAY" THROUGHOUT INDIA

Executive Body Disappointed By Government's Delaying Tactics

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A "Protest Day" all over India will be observed on July 11 by the Unions affiliated to the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union, when processions and meetings will be organised to "express the deep dissatisfaction and resentment of Postmen and members of lower grade staff of Post and Telegraph Department over the non-fulfillment of various promises and assurance given by India's Minister for Communications to the All-India Union, last February," according to a decision taken at the meeting of the Executive Council of the Union here to-day.

The Executive Council concluded its two-day deliberations at the Servants of India Society Hall to-day and was attended by about 30 delegates from all over India, Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, Vice-President of the Executive Council, presided in absence of Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan, the President.

The Executive Council also decided to convene the All-India Conference of the Union in United Provinces in the third week of August, when the decision on "Direct Action" will be taken, "if the protest demonstrated by various affiliated Union on July 11 does not evoke suitable response from Government".

The Council authorised the President of the U.P. Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union to make necessary arrangements in consultation with the General Secretary of the All-India Union for holding the annual conference.

NO STRIKE.

At the end of the meeting Mr. D. G. Dalvi, the General Secretary of the All-India Union, told pressmen that their "Protest Day" did not mean a "Token Strike". It was, he explained, only to express their deep resentment and dissatisfaction over the non-implementation of various promises and assurances given to the Union by Government last February.

The Union, he said, did not give a call for the strike in March last although the ballot was in favour of strike in all provinces. That was because, he added, the Union hoped that the Government would fulfil the promises and assurances given by India's Minister for Communications at the time of negotiations with the Union.

The Executive Council in the course of its resolution expressed "deep disappointment and dissatisfaction at the unsympathetic attitude, delaying tactics and non-implementation of promises given by Government to the Union."

PROMISES UNFULFILLED.

The Council stated that Government had failed to implement the following promises and assurances given to the Union:

That increase in dearness allowance of Rs. 10 p.m. would not be subject to any deductions.

That the unanimous report of the Post and Telegraph Committee over the working conditions of Post and Telegraph Staff would be published by the middle of March 1949.

That pay for the strike period of 27 days during the Post and Telegraph strike in July 1946 will be paid.

Revision of the scales of pay of pre-1931 staff or in the alternative, restoration of good-conduct pay.

That a Committee would be appointed to examine the question of anamolies arising out of Pay Commission's recommendations.

That action will be taken against officers against whom charges of corruption and harrasment had been made by responsible office-bearers of the Union;

Lastly, the Executive Council stated that India's Minister for Communications had refused to meet and negotiate with the Negotiating Committee of the Union set up last February to carry on negotiations with Government on the demands of Postmen and members of the Lower Grade Staff.

The Council protested against the detention under the Public Safety Measures Act of the active workers and the office-bearers of various affiliated Unions at different places in March last, and demanded that these persons be released forthwith or tried in a court of law.

The Council approved of the award given by the General Secretary of the All-India Union in a dispute setting aside the annual elections held in U.P. for the provincial branch of the Union in March last and expelled Mr. Shiblal Saxena and Mr. K. L. Srivastava, office-bearers of the U.P. Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union, and debarred them from holding any elective post of a Union affilliated to the All-India Union for three years. This desciplinary action was taken by the Executive Council, to the resolution states, because "both these persons acted in contravention of the constitution of the All-India Union to damage the integrity and solidarity of the All-India Union."

'RAMDAS' TRAGEDY ECHO

Court's Findings Published

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The proceedings and report of the Court which was appointed to hold a formal investigation into the circumstances attending the loss of s.s. 'Ramdas' in Bombay harbour on July 17, 1947, have now been published and are available from the Manager of Publications, Delhi, (price, Rs. 3-10).

It will be recalled that the s.s. 'Ramdas' went down in the Bombay harbour with over 500 lives and that, after consideration of the Proceedings and Report of the Court, the Government of India passed orders in September 1948 cancelling the Certificate of Competency of the Master and the Chief Officer of the ship. The Government of India also made wireless telegraphy compulsory on passenger vessels plying on the west coast of India and to certain other ports

THE WEATHER

POONA, June 26 (PTI).—Following is the weather summary for Sunday, the June 26, 1949:

There has been a general weakening of the monsoon. It has, however, been fairly active in Malabar, the South Konkan, Assam and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Where rainfall has been widespread. Widespread rain has also occurred in the East Central Provinces and North Hyderabad and local rain in Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, West Central Provinces, the South Bombay Deccan and South Hyderabad.

A few showers have occurred in Bihar, Madhyabharat, Vindhya Pradesh, West Rajputana and the North Madras coast. Day temperatures have fallen further in the United Provinces, but they are still appreciably above normal.

FORECAST: Until the evening of 27th: Rainfall will continue to be fairly widespread in Malabar, the South Konkan, Assam and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal. There will be local rain in Mysore, the Deccan, the Central Provinces and in the rest of north-east India and scattered showers in the north Madras coast, the North Konkan, Madhyabharat, Vindhyapradesh, the United Provinces and the East Punjab Hills.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from June 1 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours I.S.T. on 28th June 1949:

Ahmedabad 103 84 0 0.1 minus 3.0, Ajmer 100 85 0 1.8 0, Allahabad 99 79 0 0.9 minus 2.7, Bangalore 83 69 0 3.3 plus 0.8, Baroda 102 83 0 0.8 minus 3.4, Banaras 100 85 T 4.1 minus 2.9, Bhopal 99 78 T 1.7 minus 3.7, Bhuj 95 83 0 0.7 minus 0.5, BOMBAY 89 79 T 16.4 plus 0.1, Calcutta 94 82 0 7.8 minus 2.0, Calicut 80 75 1.2 23.7 minus 6.0, Cochin 85 75 1.0 21.3 minus 3.8, Colombo 85 78 0 12.1 plus 4.2, Cuttack 99 82 0 5.2 minus 2.6, Delhi 102 84 0 0.2 minus 2.0, Gwalior 108 80 0 0.4, Hyderabad (Dn.) 90 75 0.7 5.0 plus 1.2, Indore 95 78 0 7.5 plus 2.6, Jaipur 105 80 0 1.4 minus 0.2, Karachi 93 84 0 0, Lahore 108 82 0 0.4 minus 0.9, Lucknow 110 75 2.4 4.4 plus 1.1, Madras 97 81 0.1 3.8 plus 2.2, Mangalore 86 73 1.1 35.9 plus 3.1, Mussoorie 77 59 0.5 3.3 minus 3.8, Mysore 83 89 0 1.6 minus 0.7, Nagpur 92 73 1.9 11.1 plus 3.8, Pachmarhi 86 72 T 2.8 minus 4.5, Patiala 106 82 0.1, Patna 97 82 0 8.3 plus 2.6, Poona 87 75 T 0.5 minus 3.6, Quetta - 68 0 0 minus 0.1, Rajkot 101 82 0 1.0 minus 2.3, Ranchi 90 72 1.8 7.1 plus 0.1, Simla 75 56 0.1 2.2 minus 2.1, Surat 95 84 0 0.9 minus 6.1, Vizagapatam 88 81 T 3.4 minus 0.2.

MAGNETIC DISTURBANCES LIKELY

MADRAS, June 28 (PTI).—Ionospheric and magnetic disturbances are likely between June 27 and July 2, says a report from Kaidaikanal Observatory.

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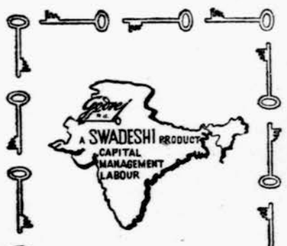

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The Bombay Chronicle

The real problem is not how to be a good liberal, a good conservative, a good radical or a good socialist, but how to act in certain given circumstances in a manner suitable to reality which is neither radical nor socialist nor conservative nor liberal.

—BENEDETTO CROCE.

WHY DRAG IT ON?

A thoroughly futile controversy has been carried on through the press by some of our Municipal corporators who are not evidently satisfied with the prolonged discussions which they have in that assembly and seek a wider public for their views, on the sweepers' strike. It does not need a partisan to tell us that the sweepers' strike has put the city into difficulties, that voluntary work has exceeded expectations and falsified fears, and that the vast task of keeping the city clean cannot be done by volunteers except on a bare adequacy level at best. All this is admitted by the average citizen who sees the Corporation and its sweepers entangled in a near-death struggle. If he could look upon the controversy with detachment—which is only possible if he abandons the city altogether—he would liken it to nothing so much as the stalemate of two antagonists who both fear to make the first move towards peace but who would both welcome one from the other side. It was obvious from the beginning that the sweepers were fighting a losing battle; even the redoubtable Naushir Bharucha in his long statement admits that public opinion is not with them. This in any contest with popular institutions is the deciding factor. At the same time, the Municipality is like the monkey which, in fear of the snake that it holds in a mortal grip, keeps on tightening its hold and uttering loud shrieks. In fact, even the acts of sabotage of the striking party are so many admissions that the alternative arrangement has proved serviceable. The sweepers' strike has passed the stage when it was a weapon and has recoiled against the very persons who resorted to it. It might even be said that all strikes fail when they are prolonged and succeed when they are brief, irrespective of whether or not they secure the ends for which they are started. By their nature, they can only call attention to the causes of discontent, they cannot remedy them.

The single issue over which the controversy continues, is that of reinstatement of the workers. The Municipal Commissioner insists on re-employment and the right to dismiss some of the strikers. The men who are speaking for the strikers, demand reinstatement. The right of the Corporation cannot be questioned at this stage. Nor is the legality of the strike a relevant issue. For all practical purposes, the strike has been dubbed illegal, and the verdict stands. The Corporation's right to dismiss mischief-makers rests on the need for saving the city's conservancy service from frequent disturbances. But the lesson of the past six weeks should be sufficient to discredit those leaders who precipitated a crisis, involved the workers who obeyed their direction in loss of wages for all these days, and allowed the Corporation to convince itself and the public that the city would manage without them. Therefore, immediately insistence on the right postpones a return to normal whilst in the long run dismissal of the ring-leaders can only serve to make martyrs of them in the eyes of the others. What has emerged in the present dispute is the decisive influence of public opinion to the strength of which the success of the voluntary and substitute efforts is due. Yet the public controversy that is being waged, seems to ignore this factor completely. The public of Bombay would welcome an eary restoration of ordinary civic life, releasing the sweepers for their reguar work and allowing the volunteers who are public-spirited citizens, to return to their ordinary life. The Corporation owes this at least to the men who responded to their call. If the right of the Municipality is given up as a sacrifice not to the pressure of the strikers but to the demand of public opinion and to the need of restoring peace to the city, there is no climb-down involved in it. It is one of the regrettable developments of party democracy that, in the division of leading citizens into official party and oposition, the large mass of opinion which is unattached to either side is deprived of any voice. But there is no reason why it should go unheeded.

Cloth Control

Textile interests are again exerting pressure on Government to have cloth control lifted. Some millowners are either reducing the numer of shifts or are closing down their mills to show that the present system of control leaves them little or no profit. They seem to think that the consequent unemployment and depression might compel Government to lift the control or so modify it as to bring them larger profits. Mr. Khandubhai Desai, President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, has seen through the trick and he diescribes what little depression is now noticeable as only created by disigning capitalists. The present figures of unemployment are said to be only 7,000 in the whole province, while the cotton textile industry employs about 4,000,000 workers. Sir Padampat Singhania has issued a statement appealing to Government to lift the control on cloth. If this is done, he says, cloth will flow freely into the villages, stocks worth Rs. 100 crores would soon be cleared, and that amount would relieve the financial stringency in the textile industry.

Replying to such appeals for decontrol of cloth Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee has pertinently pointed out that, when recently cloth was decontrolled for a time, prices shot up and could be brought down only by resumed control. He has done well to declare categorically that there is to be no decontrol again till production is sufficient to meet the demands of the people. As regards the closure of several mills, he has asked all Provincial Governments to inquire into the causes of the closure in each case. A committee consisting of representatives of the managements, workers and Government has been appointed to examine each case separately. In no case, says Dr. Mookherjee, will Government allow any factory to be closed down unless the reason for such action is examined by it.

Meanwhile the Bombay Government has already been considering this problem of closed mills and consequent unemployment. An official of the Government has mentioned three main causes of closures, namely,—inadequate supply off cotton, accumulation of large stocks of cloth and yarn, and the incapacity of some small mills to continue as economic units. The Government has also devised a scheme of helping unemployment by eliminating corruption in recruitment and encouraging systematic training. But mere investigation into the closure of mills and facilitating recruitment will not carry things far unless Government helps to remedy the causes of closures and is prepared, if necessary, to take over the management of some or all of the closed mills or to start new mills under the management of corporations, wholly or partly financed by Government. The position now is that some mills use old war-work machinery and cannot speedily replace it with new machinery. If these mills cannot be got to function as economic units, little can be done for them, though attempts may be made to see if they can be worked only as spinning mills. The yarn produced by them can be utilised by handlooms-weavers. In this connection Government may throw some light in the complaints, on the one hand, from such weavers that they do not get enough yarn and, on the other, from mill-owners that there are huge stocks of yarn uncleared. Whatever may be the motions of the millowners in closing mills, the fact remains that several mills are closed and several more may not improbably, suffer the same fate. Government should tackle the situation before it gets serious.

Tete-à-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT.

Practically all countries assert the right to regulate immigration; for instance Malaya and Burma restrict the immigration of Chinese and Indians, while Indonesia and the Philippines restrict the immigration of Chinese and Ceylon restricts the admission of Indians.

Australians exercise a similar right to determine the composition of their population.

—Australian delegate, Ronald Walker, defending "White Australia", policy at the I.L.O. Conference.

* * *

The Home Minister of West Bengal reveals that the Communist attacks on the Serampore jail and Mahesh police outpost in Calcutta suburban area on Wednesday night were planned and carried out swiftly in 45 minutes.

That shows that-er-"Social progress" is being made with good staff work.

* * *

In an indignantly sarcastic retort to a recent comment by the Prime Minister—that "the Socialist Party is stuck in the past groves of thought and is unable to get out of itself"—Shrimati Kamaladevi writes that one should "...spill a sigh of pity and regret for the bunch of Socialist sparrows who are so pathetically caught in the outworn cage of a Socialist ideology. They can only twitter and chirp round and round inside the bars."

Which they do. And how!

* * *

Bombay Corporation report; Mr. M. Harris said that when the family budget in the city was going up every day, parents should not be made to pay higher fees to the "ill-managed" municipal schools.

Sure, sure. We mean we get his subtle point that he would manage the schools better.

* * *

In a challenge to the Pir Sahib of Manikisharif, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan says: "Stage a civil disobedience movement to find out who wields greater public influence—you or I."

We have no doubt that Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Premier of the Province, does it, as did Linlithgow, Maxwell, Governor Cunninghan etc.

And, of course, it wouldn't be in the rules of the game for the Pir Sahib to challenge Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan: "Quit your Premiership and then fight an election to find out who wields greater public influence—you or I".

The Bombay Rent Act

GIVE A FAIR DEAL TO THE LANDLORD

BY K. K. VAIDYA

THE post-war period has brought to light several glaring faults in the Bombay Rent Act. While a landlord of a new building can charge fancy rents, the old landlord is denied the right of increasing rent. This leads to a vast difference in rents for new and old tenements of equal size. The author advocates removal of all restrictions so that the rents will find their level by the simple law of supply and demand.

The author presents the point of view of the property owners and their grievances.

The present Bombay Rent Act will expire in 1950, but the Government have power to extend its life for two years more. Various amendments to the present Rent Act must be made to remove the injustice to the pre-war property owners, the post-war property owners and the tenants occupying the post-war properties.

The present Rent Act divides immovable properties into (1) Pre-War properties in which the rent is very low and (2) the Post-War properties in which the rent is nearly four times for tenements of equal accommodation and conveniences. This is most unjust, unreasonable and unscientific. Two rooms of 10'x10' are still let out in the old premises at Rs. 10 per month, while two Post-War rooms of the same size in the same street or Wadi are let out at Rs. 40 per month. The rents for tenements of equal accommodation and conveniences must be allowed to come to one level by the economic law of demand and supply.

POST-WAR RENTS

Although the rent act restrictions apply equally to pre-war properties and post-war properties, the rent of post-war properties is governed by the cost of supply of new properties only. If the pre-war properties are allowed to come into competition with the new properties in the supply market by being relieved from the Rent Act Restrictions against increase of the rents over those of 1940, the rents of the new properties will be considerably lowered and the rents of the old properties will increase and the rents of old and new tenements of equal accommodation will come to one level by the natural economic law of demand and supply.

The pre-war tenements should be relieved from this restriction against increase of rent over those of 1940 by instalments of, say, twenty per cent per year, so that within five years the rents of all pre-war tenements shall be revised by the natural law of demand and supply. This twenty per cent per year and this five year's period are suggested for avoiding great hardship and inconvenience to tenants of pre-war properties.

Restriction against ejectment of tenants should be made to apply only to tenants of less than five years standing. Every tenancy should be for five years or during the life of the Rent Act, whichever period will expire first. Vacancies should be allowed to be filled by the owners from persons who have resided in the same City or its suburbs for six months or one year whether as tenants of other premises or not.

INJUSTICE TO TENANTS

The existing restriction against increase of rents of pre-war tenements over the rents of 1940 is causing great injustice not only to the owners of the pre-war properties but also to new intending tenants and the Municipalities. By removing this restriction the rents of new properties will go down and new intending tenants will obtain great relief. They deserve this relief more than the pre-war tenants. The pre-war tenants are senior in services and get higher salary or are well established in their businesses or occupations. The rents they pay are less than ten per cent of their total incomes, while the new tenants are junior people with smaller salaries and without having established businesses or occupations and they pay about twenty to twenty-five per cent of their income for residential premises. The present Rent Act restriction against increase of rents over those of 1940 is benefitting old tenants, who do not deserve that concession as much as the new tenants.

UNFAIR TO MUNICIPALITIES

The cost of running the Municipal Administration has increased to three times of the pre-war cost, but, owing to this restriction against increase of rent of pre-war properties over the rent of 1940, the Municipalities have to increase the rates of taxes and recover the taxes at the same rate from old and new properties with the result that while the Municipality now recovers Rs. 2 per month for each pre-war tenement of two rooms now occupied at Rs. 10 per month, the Municipality is recovering Rs. 8 per month for a post-war tenement of two rooms occupied at the monthly rent of Rs. 40. This is a great injustice which the Municipalities are compelled by Government to do to the new properties and new tenants. The services rendered by the Municipality to the pre-war Tenements of two rooms are the same as those rendered to the post-war tenements of two rooms. What justification is there on earth for the

(Continued on page 6)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

From Bad To Worse

Lawlessness in West Bengal is on the increase. Two armed assaults on the police in one day are disquieting to the most complacent of administrations. The Government of India has watched developments with a great deal of tolerance but it will be difficult to let things slide when the police has to admit inability to cope with rioters and the military has to step in. The indications are that the trouble is organised since private individuals are not in a position to secure arms and proceed in an orderly fashion. If, as the first reports say, the men behind the disorders are Communists, obviously the Provincial Government cannot cope with a movement that is both All-India and helped from abroad. The trouble in West Bengal has flared up since the Union moved into Hyderabad and coped with Communist trouble in that State. It might well be that action of a very similar nature will be needed to restore civil life. But there should be no further delay in getting down to work. West Bengal has enjoyed provincial autonomy to a dangerous degree and probably the desire not to force the pace has made the Central Government over-willing to accept the assurances of provincial administration. But public opinion will be more likely to regret the absence of timely intervention than to resent a line of action which ends the present anarchy. At any rate, it is necessary in the interests of the rest of India that the Bengal situation be taken in hand without further delay.

Official Secrets

Discussions in the Madras Legislature have an almost farcical touch to them. A question in the Madras Council sought to know whether by divulging confidential files to Mr. Shankerrao Deo any official secrets had been given away, causing an offence under the "Official Secrets Act". The answer was a combination of assurance that nothing confidential, but everything harmless, had been placed before Mr. Deo, and of assertion that what the Government thought might be shown could not be a breach of the Official Secrets Act. What the member had in mind was more probably the Ministerial oath of secrecy which naturally does not apply where a whole Government is involved. Dr. John somewhat inconsequentially wound up the discussion by regretting that the Government had not availed itself of his question to state that the charges against the Ministers were baseless. Even if the Government had done so, it would not have helped very much in settling the troubled waters of Madras. On the contrary, it might have created a greater storm.

A Welcome Agreement

As agreements between India and Pakistan are not quite so many or easy as one could wish, there will be wide-spread welcome for the agreement about the mutual supply of essential commodities. The last agreement of the same kind signed in May 1948 expires at the end of this month except with regard to a few commodities. The new agreement provides for the export of steel, coal, cotton and jute textiles, etc., from India to Pakistan and jute, cotton, hides and skins, etc., from Pakistan to India, the last agreement about food grains continuing till August 31. Particularly welcome is the general agreement that each country should use its best endeavours to supply the requirements of the other country. This general agreement needs to be religiously carried out as the needs of the two countries are to some extent complementary. If partition could not be prevented, at least the exchange of essential commodities ought not to be. In any case it is necessary for India to be self-sufficient in respect of food, the first necessary of life.

A Necessary Ban

The Government of Bombay, having decided to stop horse racing in the province with effect from March, 1953, has now published a draft Bill amending the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act of 1887 as to prohibit the publication and circulation, except within the premises of the race course, of all literature aiding wagering or betting on horse races. The Bill will come up before the Bombay Legislative Assembly at its next Poona session and, we have no doubt, be adopted by it without any difficulty. Though horse racing itself is not to be prohibited before March 1953, a much earlier step can and should be taken to put a check on the literature widely published and circulated outside the race course premises. Such wide publicity tempts numerous men to bet, who would otherwise have refrained from betting.

Hypocritical Defence

At the I.L.O. Conference at Geneva, the Australian delegate, Mr. Ronald Walker, made an attempt to defend his country's "white Australia policy of immigration" against criticisms made of it by the Philippines delegate. The argument Mr. Ronald Walker urged is worth noting. Practically all countries, he said, assert the right to regulate the immigration, "for instance, Malaya and Burma restrict the immigration of Chinese and Indians, while Indonesia and the Philippines restrict the immigration of Chinese and Ceylon restricts the immigration of Indians." "Australians", Mr. Walker coolly argued, "exercise a similar right to determine the composition of their population." It must be said with regret that Mr. Walker's performance amounted to talking with the tongue in the cheek. With deliberate blandness he confused and misrepresented the issue. First of all the countries he mentioned "restricted" as he himself said, immigration of those he referred to. There is a world of difference between "restricting" and banning. Australia does not exercise " a similar right to determine the composition" of its population. It bans the immigration of a number of peoples and it does so on grounds of race and colour. There is no mere "restriction" but a complete ban on the immigration of all Asians because they are coloured. This is a racial insult to peoples who are not white. And Mr. Walker and his fellow-countrymen only add to the insult when they argue that it is an economic question and a problem of standards of living. Standards of living vary as greatly and sharply in the White World as in Asia. To advance the "economic" argument is to resort to palpable humbug.

Choice Before Kashmir

In a recent speech at Srinagar, Shaikh Mohammed Abdullah has again made it clear that there was no question of Kashmir leading a separate and independent existence, out that, on the contrary, there were only two alternatives out of which Kashmir had to choose, namely, joining hands with India or Pakistan. This is, as it should be, the actual position. And there can be no doubt as to where a prosperous and happy future lies for Kashmir. The other day, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan tried to tempt the people of Kashmir to sell their freedom for a temporary gift of free bread. A Kashmir Government's spokesman has effectively exposed the numoug and the motive underlying the offer. People, who are not starving and are, in fact, better off than those in Pakistan-held territory are not such fools that they cannot understand the meaning of a gift offered with the assertion that it is intended to relieve them of —famine and starvation. Nor are they so foolish that they cannot appreciate the stakes involved in the choice between India and Pakistan. Kashmiris know what kind of freedom people in Pakistan, especially in the States that acceded to it, enjoy. The people of those States are so completely disilusioned that even the leaders of the Pakistan States Muslim League have practically revolted against the policies pursued, by the Government of Pakistan and the Pakistan Muslim League. On the other hand the people of Kashmir are already enjoying that popular democratic freedom, which is the common privilege and good fortune of the people of every unit in the Indian Union. For Kashmir it is in a very real sense an issue of accession to India and freedom or of accession to Pakistan and serfdom. As Shaikh Abdullah rightly said Kashmiris would at no cost agree to a settlement which reduced them to serfdom.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Checking Inflation?

The Government of Bombay has issued on Order defreezing stocks of cotton cloth frozen on 30th November 1948, and allowing their sale from 1st July 1949 to any man at any price by the Bombay merchants. This will again afford opportunities to the black marketeers to sell these textiles at whatever prices they like. The result of this Order will be that the private black markets will now be conducted openly and the general public will further be mulcted to the tune of crores of rupees. Some months back the present Government carried out an intense propaganda by displaying public posters and advertisements in newspapers advising the public not to buy cotton cloth then, from these unscrupulous merchants who were selling cloth at fabulous prices. Now our popular Government has come out again magnanimously to encourage these merchants to indulge in black market by selling their stocks without any price restrictions. Could this be the way of protecting the public and curbing the high spiral of prices? The Government had notified that the frozen stocks of merchants about 4 crore yards will be stamped afresh and special permits would be granted to them to sell. Instead of doing this the Government is allowing the merchants to sell their stocks during July and August, any quantity at any price and to whomsoever the merchants may choose to sell and that too beyond Ration documents. The proper way for the government should be to allow the frozen stocks to be sold at marked prices only directly to consumers so that there may not be any profiteering and the general public may get their choice cloth and get the benefit of extra quantum. Let there be free trade, millowners, merchants, dealers all may sell cloth but at government marked prices only.

—PHEROZE GAZDAR.

Save The Stage

Though peoples' love for the stage is undiminished, it has become increasingly difficult for professional actors and producers to make a living. Today the cost of staging a drama has become formidable. There are very few theatres in which dramas can be staged and they are free only on Sunday mornings. They charge exhorbitant rent for one morning. That leaves next to nothing for the producer after paying for the settings, lighting and the artists. The entertainment tax takes away a heavy slice of the earnings. No producer can afford to have only four shows per month and hold his drama company together. If the stage is to survive the Government must extend protection to it. There must be a theatre, set exclusively for staging of dramas and for rehersals. It is shameful that the Bombay Corporation, the premier municipal organisation in India, should not own a theatre. It is a cultural necessity and the City Fathers ought to look into the matter. If either the Government or the municipality are incapable of building a theatre, the public ought to build one by subscription. There are many big halls in the city but they are not primarily built for stage productions. The Bombay City must have a theatre, worth its name, where professional and amateurs will have a chance to show their talents and the stage will be saved from slow but certain death.

—PREMA KANETKER.

Bolshevist Bogey

Mr. S. D. Kulkarni, whose letter was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on June 22, seems to be scared of communists. Many Indian leaders and Edgar Snow have repeatedly declared that India stands in no danger from communism. No doubt the Calcutta bye-election is a great blow to the Congress prestige but Mr. Kulkarni is wrong to call the voice of the people as the voice of the communists. Does Mr. Kulkarni want to justify all the actions of the Congress and maintain the 'status quo' in fear of communism? It would be easy to dismiss that Sarat Babu's election was possible because of the support from the communists. But no one can say that the Congress is attracting in its fold lot of opportunists. There seems to be a definite sewing towards capitalism and big business. I would like to draw the attention of Mr. Kulkarni to the editorial of the "Bombay Chronicle" on June 22, which states "One way or the other, the 65 elections (in the merged states) will decide on a fairly extensive base how far the Congress or its critics hold popular opinion and whether the outcome is a vote for the Congress or a substantial opposition in the Bombay Legislature, it will be a decisive result which must be welcomed". Let us be courageous to face the facts and not dismiss the reverees as "communist" sponsored.

—R. U. MUDBIDRI.

Pick-Pockets

A gang of pick-pockets is active on bus-stops in the Fort and Ballard Pier area. They are employing a slightly new technique. A couple of them stand in front of the queue and the rest hover round. As soon as the bus comes the two in the front jump ahead and bar the way to the entrance. There is a scramble and in the confusion the pick-pockets are busy robbing the unsuspecting passengers. As soon as the bus starts the pick-pockets get off the bus and many passengers are minus their wallets and fountain pens. The police ought to pay more attention to these undesirable characters.

—ARJAN L. MAHTANI.

RAINS DELAYED IN GUJARAT

People In Distress

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, June 26.

Famine-stricken Gujarat is feeling great concern and anxiety over prolonged draught. The monsoon has not yet set in though nearly a fortnight has passed since the announcement of the season. All forecasts of early and good rain have not brought a drop of water from sky. Even the Santa Cruz wheather office forecast some days back that there were four to one chances that rains will be above normal in Gujarat. Though peasants are stretching their necks in anticipation of rain, it has not yet blessed Gujarat. Last year's failure of monsoon has made people doubt whether it will rain even this year or not.

Elders remind us that in the great famine of 1900 and 1901 it had not rained sufficiently in several parts and next year it was complete draught. Let us hope that history will not repeat itself but the fact remains that, the season of sowing seeds having already set, any delay or lateness of rain is spoiling the chances of a good harvest. The unquenched soil of Gujarat is becoming dryer and dryer. Late rains may help black soil but it does not become so useful to yellowish land of Gujarat and if it does not rain within a week the farmers will be put to the greatest hardships. The Government has decided to close the feeding centres of Gujarat in anticipation of rain but no sign is yet seen of any rain.

The Government has spent nearly Rs. 2 crores on famine relief. The direct result of this has been the development of Ahmedabad district. Hundreds of new wells, roads, ponds have come into existence. Many small irrigation schemes have come into operation. It is learnt that because of this improvement 21,000 acres more land will come under cultivation and three or four crops can be taken in one season.

Owing to serious depression, prevailing in the Ahmedabad textile industry and other small industry, more than 70,000 persons are now unemployed in Ahmedabad. About 40 factories, small and big, are closed. Three mills in Ahmedabad, National Mills, Hathusing Mills and Anand Cotton Mills, are closed due to financial crisis and other difficulties, resulting in unemployment of 3000 Mill hands. The textile labour association has moved in the matter and made reuresentations to the Government.

NEWS BLACK-OUT

It seems that the Government has decided not to give any facilities to press correspondents. It is learnt that only officers of the grade of District Magistrate are empowered to give any news with the result that the publicity officer apointed for Gujarat also is not able to get any information and he has to satisfy himself with the press notes time to time issued by the Government. Another result of this black-out, rather iron-curtain, of news has been that news about food situation also is not received. Now it is not possible even to know hardships of villages.

Incidents of harassment to Harijans by Caste Hindus were brought to the notice of Mr. Morarji Desai during his recent visit of North Gujarat. He deplored such incidents and said Government has decided to take strong steps against those who harass Harijans. To those who boycotted Harijans the Home Minister gave the warning that if they will not forget their old manners they will have to go to jail. The demands of villages where such harassment will not be heard.

IN THE OPEN AIR

The countryside around Pawai Lake has been washed clean of all its dust by the rains and the water of the lake is rising steadily. As we walked along yesterday evening we saw new plants shooting up at every step. Glory Lilies were already nearly three feet high, and maidenhair ferns peeped out from every crevice. Presently we came upon some small fleshy shoots, purplish-brown in colour and sharply pointed. We dug up a few for our collection, and had to dig down quite deep to reach the base of the plant, which was a rough brown tuber, like a huge, flattened potato. The plants did not seem to suffer from their transplanting, for they soon grew up into large Snake Lilies, of the Arum type, with brownish-purple, mottled sheath looking like the "hood" of a cobra, protecting the central pillar of creamish-white which bears the flowers. The large leaves, which appear to arise from separate tubers, were fan-shaped and very deeply lobed.

—D.R.

'Long Run Of French Successes End'

BRITISH OWNERS HAPPY OVER ASCOT AFFAIRS

BY VERNON MORGAN
Reuter's Sports Editor.

LONDON, June 26 (PTI-Reuter)...

BRITISH owners and breeders are feeling very happy about things after Ascot. They feel that the long run of the French successes gained the three years after the war has ended.

Figures show that they have good reason for their elation. At the end of the Ascot meeting last year, French trained horses had won ten races worth a total of over 45,000 sterling. Among their successes were the Derby, the Gold Cup and the Coronation Cup.

This year their total winnings after Ascot were barely 4,000 pounds, and only about a twelfth of last year. They won only two big races, the Winston Churchill Stakes at Hurst Park and the Queen Alexandra Stakes at Ascot.

True, luck was against them for had the camera shown 'Amour Drake' to have won the Derby instead of finishing second and had 'Coronation' not been narrowly beaten for first place in the Oaks, there would have been another 25,000 sterling in Stake money.

It is also stated by the French that their punters were below par at Ascot because of a coughing epidemic which had rit the French stables, but the only French trained favourite to lose was Marcel Boussac's "Golestan"

Of Ascot's 24 races, only three fell to "foreigners", the French winning one, the Americans one and the Irish one, a satisfactory state of affairs for British breeders.

The fact that the sire of the great Alycidon, the Gold Cup winner was an Italian horse has not in any way detracted from the delight of British breeders at his fine victory over 'Black Tarquin.'

It is pointed out by them that although Donatello was bred in Italy, he has no foreign blood whatever in his being Byblenheim out of a Clarissimus mare. His dam is by Hyperion out of a mare by Swinford.

Looking at the time taken by Lord Derby's colt in the Gold Cup, one finds that it was faster than any of the French postwar victories being nearly nine seconds faster than the time taken by Amber last year, the fastest of the trio.

Against this, one has to take into account the fact that Alycidon had two pacemakers whereas the French had only one.

PACEMAKERS' ROLE

And that brings one to a remark made by one British turf writer who said: "Is the Gold Cup a team race or for individuals?"

It is, of course quite legitimate for an owner to run several horses in a race with a view to getting a victory for his selected but what would happen if every owner adopted the same tactics?

There is no doubt that Alycidon's win was assisted by his pacemakers, but it is equally true to say that they also acted as pacemakers for the other runners and that if William Woodward had run three horses instead of only Black Tarquin it is not likely that there would have been any difference to the result.

Alycidon's Ascot success has caused him to be eulogised and one reads reports of his being "the greatest horse in the world". Maybe he is over two and a half miles, but at one and half miles the recognised "classic distance" that fact is to be doubted."

AMERICAN FEELING

At least Americans will feel that citation at least among the home trained horses has an equal if not better claim.

The answer to these national claims is, of course, a world championship but the difficulties behind such a project are well-known. The only country which has made a real bid to stage such races is the United States and, to be frank, these have failed. There is not the ambition among owners to get their horse name "World Champion". They stand to lose too much by such races and the country in which the race is held has a very distinct advantage and one which will never be overcome, not even by air travel.

Nimbus is the champion, three year old, this side of the Atlantic. As winner of the 2,000 Guineas and the Derby he is entitled to the honour which cannot very well be taken away from him as he is not entered for the last of the English classics, the one and three-quarter miles at St. Leger.

At the same time, this race can show that Swallow Tail or Amour Drake was unlucky not to have at least shared the glory.

At the moment the French horse is a short priced favourite but there are those who believe that Swallow Tail will prove better stayer and beat him at Doncaster.

The running of Swallow Tail at Ascot showed him to be in the top flight and his supporters claim that his success at the Royal meeting was a pointer to the fact that he was the unlucky horse of the Derby which he will, in due course, prove in the St. Leger.

Swallow Tail and Nimbus could meet in August at Haydock Park and it would help to settle Derby arguments if they both turned out.

The St. Leger may, however, be far from proving a duel between Amour Drake and Swallow Tail for there are the American colts, Lone Eagle and Brown Rover, the Aga Khan's Hindostan and the filly, Musidora, winner of the 1,000 Guineas and Oaks who is by no means a negligible quantity.

Hindostan scored a comfortable victory in the Irish Derby this week showing a vast improvement on his English derby running and this son of Bois Roussel is sure to be well supported for the last of the English classics especially as this is the Aga Khan's lucky race. Many punters back his runners in this race automatically.

Brown Rover, starting a warm favourite, was behind Hindostan at the Curragh.

Black Tarquin is to return to the United States to stud but before doing so is expected to take part in two or three more races in this country.

He will be seen out next week in the Princess of Wales at New Market and after that either in the Queen Elizabeth Stakes at Ascot or the Eclipse Stakes at Santowan.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL.

Cooperage.

5-45 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana vs St. Francis Goans, (Hinrich's Shield).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel.

4-30 p.m. Globe S.C. "B" vs Tata Mills (Musry Cup)

5-40 p.m. Dockyard vs General Motors. (Harwood League Second Division).

G.I.P. Railway Ground, Parel.

4-30 p.m. St. Isabel's H.S. vs Herbert Memorial.

5-40 p.m Tutorial vs St. Josephs.

Stop Press

TACKLING BOUNDARY QUESTION

HUBLI, June 26 (PTI).—The Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya has agreed to a suggestion made by the Secretary of the Karnataka Unification Mahasamiti, Hubli, that representatives from various Provincial Congress Committees should meet to "tackle the complicated boundary question which is the main obstacle in the way of the early formation of linguistic provinces."

NEW NON-COMMUNIST T.U. INTERNATIONAL

GENEVA, June 26 (PTI-Reuter).—Labour leaders representing at least 42 million workers in 38 countries voted today to set up a new non-Communist Trade Union International. The new organisation, to be formally established within six months, will rival the now Communist-led World Federation of Trade Unions. It will embrace "all free and democratic trade union organisations throughout the world."

RAILWAY'S ODD GOAL WIN OVER B.E.S.T.

Hinrich's Shield Football

BOMBAY, Sunday.

B.E.S.T. a Second Division side were beaten by the narrowest of margins by the G.I.P. Railway in the Hinrich's Memorial Shield Football Tournament this evening. The Railway won by the odd goal in three.

The Railway opened their account due to their first time tackling. The B.E.S.T. backs were holding on to the ball too long and Tambe made no mistake to give his side the lead. Shivram was taken off the field at this stage for medical attention following a clash with Duncan, but he celebrated his return with a 20 yard drive that found the net and gave the B.E.S.T. their equalizer.

Just before the interval the Tramwaymen missed a chance of taking the lead when Jayaram who took the penalty awarded against D'Mello shot straight into the goalkeepers hand.

G.I.P. Railway put up pressure after the breather. The B.E.S.T. goalkeeper left his charge and fumbled with a high ball. The Railway soon scored when their right extreme Kassam scored the winning goal. The Railway were able to keep their goal safe from the Tramway attack, for the B.E.S.T. were pressing for the neutralizer.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE HELD TO A DRAW

Indian Football League At Parel

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Two matches were decided in the Indian Football League at St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel. St. Xavier's College 'A' and India Culture League shared points and two goals William opened the account for the Collegians, while the Culture League equalized through Jacobs in the second moiety.

Then, Asbestos Cement Sports beat Little Pioneers by a solitary goal in the other match played in the Indian Football League on the same ground Jesoo scored the all important goal.

In the Second Division of the Harwood Football League at the same ground, Colaba New Stars accounted for Air Services of India XI by four goals to nil. Permak scored twice, while Peter and Salu added one each.

On the G.I.P. Railway Ground, Parel in the Fifth Division of the Harwood Football League St. Xavier's High School "A" registered an odd goal in three win over St. Stanislaus Joseph and Neville scored for the winners, while Dias reduced the margin.

MACCABI 'A' WIN CONVINCINGLY

Golvala Waterpolo League

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Maccabi Senior team trounced the Young Swimmers Union in the Golvala Waterpolo League, this morning by five goals to nil in the opening match of the First Division of the tournament.

The results of the matches played in the Second Division of the League were as follows:

Young Swimmers Union "B" 2, Cusrow Baug nil.

Golvala "C" 1., Young Swimmers Union "C" 1.

Golvala "B" 6, Maccabi "B" nil.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 26 (PTI)—The single match played today in the First Division of the Calcutta Football League resulted as follows:—

Sporting Union 2, Calcutta Garrison 0.

"VIZZY'S" 200 IN BIG GAME HUNTING

But Has A Soft Corner For Wild Elephants

LUCKNOW, June 26.

The Maharajkumar of Vijiayanagaram is probably the most successful big game hunter in India.

His "bag" comprises 219 tigers, 100 panthers, 7 bisons, one rhino and over 100 bears.

The 43-year old Maharajkumar—"Vizzy" to the cricket fans—who captained the Indian Test Team to England in 1936 passed his first "century" in tiger shooting on May 7, 1940, his second century in February 20, 1943.

He is not certain whether it is an all-time record.

"Vizzy" has scored the jungles of the United Provinces, Central Provinces, and Nepal. He shot a rhino in a Nepal "Shikar."

He has gone big game hunting on foot, in motor cars and on elephant-back. He has not shot any wild elephant because of his "sentiment for the great animal."

"Vizzy" the hunter possesses a number of high power rifles. His favourite one is a double-barrel magnum.

Grand Prix De Paris Won By Bhageera

PARIS, June 26 (PTI-Reuter).

Bagheera won the Grand Prix de Paris horse race at Longchamp this afternoon. After a photo finish for second and third race, Royal Empire was placed second and Springfield.

Charleval was fourth and Amour Drake, second in this year's English Derby, fifth.

Won by one length, short head, and three lengths.

MANKAD AND WORRELL GET EACH OTHER OUT

CASTLETON (Lancashire), June 25. (PTI-Reuter): Before a record crowd, with gate receipts of £158. Vinoo Mankad, Indian test cricketer and professional for Castleton Moor, and Frank Worrell, the Ratcliffe West Indian professional, opposed each other in the Central Lancashire League game here to-day.

Each had the satisfaction of bowling the other, Mankad went out in the seventh ball he received, and then in the Ratcliffe innings bowled Worrell with his fifth delivery.

With five wickets for 65 runs to-day Mankad has now taken 63 wickets at an average of just over twelve runs each, and has scored 682 runs with an average of 62.

Worrell has the most runs of any batsman in the League with 887 and an average of 88.7.

Professional Tennis In U. S. A. Misses Its Chance

By CORNELIUS RYAN
U.P.A. Foreign Sports Editor

NEW YORK, (UPA)—Don Budge, in New York for the National Professional Tennis Tournament, talked freely to reporters with these interesting statements.

1. Pro tennis missed its chance to replace the amateurs as the tops in tennis with the public.

2. Bobby Riggs has lost most of the matchless self-confidence which once made him master of the tennis world.

3. If the Ted Schroeder turns professional he will have to play a minor role in any tour involving Budge.

NO FUTURE AT ALL

Budge sees no future at all for the National Professional Association. Two years ago, or even little more than a year ago, the pros seemed on the verge of taking the spotlight from the amateurs. Pauline Betz, queen of the women players, and Jack Kramer, the best amateur in the world, had turned pro along with Dinny Pails and Pancho Segura. Budge, Riggs and Frank Kovacs, all big names, already were pro. Frank Parker, America's top-ranked amateur after Kraber, was ready to leave the amateur ranks if he could win the 1947 Wimbledon or USA. singles crowns. But Miss Betz was never able to get a sustained tour underway and faded out of sight. Budge turned his attention to business and Kramer, Riggs, Segura and Pails made a tour. The national pro tournament last year was a financial failure and Parker didn't win any big amateur crowns, so he couldn't turn pro.

This year, Kramer isn't even playing in the pro tourney, refusing to risk his title for small return. Budge making one last stab at pro tennis, is Riggs, Kovacs and others. Don said playing in the tournament with that he already has signed to join Kramer in Europe this summer for a tour of England, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, Holland, Spain and Egypt. Riggs, who was beaten by about a 2-1, margin in overall matches on his tour with Kramer, will drop out.

RIGGS IS DEMORALISED

"You wouldn't know Riggs now", said Budge. "His ego is completely deflated after so many beatings by Kramer. All Kramer has to do is step on the court and Bobby runs into a mental block."

Budge is confident he can beat Riggs in the USA tournament and perhaps take a edge on Kramer in their summer tour.

"And if so, I will tour with Kramer next winter too, whether or not Ted Schroeder turns pro", Budge said. "No matter what happens though Schroeder won't add much to pro tennis. He's a top amateur only because Kramer turned pro. I think Parker is a better player."

If Budge and Schroeder are in the troupe. Don will insist that Ted play the preliminary against Segura, which apparently eliminates Pails. Don played Schroeder 10 practice matches in California this winter and lost only one set.

But Don doesn't care if he is again frozen out of pro tennis. He has a prosperous tavern, a laundry and is connected with a sports goods house.

"As I say, I don't see much hope for a strong pro association and after ten years as a pro, I don't care anymore", he said. "I'm not up to any more crusading, and trying to form a strong association is a thankless job with no co-operation. The pros still are right where they started."

RUNNING TRACK FOR OXFORD

Long Felt Need Materialises

LONDON, June 26 (PTI-Reuter)—At long last Oxford University is to have a running track worthy of the many famous runners who have started their climb to face as undergraduates. World beaters of the past, live Jack Lovelock, and champions to come like Roger Bannister have had to learn to run on a poor surfaced right-handed track of three laps to the mile which has been getting more uneven with the passing of years.

Shortly they are to have an up-to-date four laps to the mile left-handed track, that is if the necessary cash is forthcoming an appeal has been sent out asking past and present members and all those interested in University sport and athletics to help rebuild the Iffley Road track, for which a further £5,000 is needed.

Supporting this appeal Jack Crump of the British Amateur Athletic Board says that it is perhaps impossible to hope that British schools and universities can be equipped quite so well with modern facilities as their counterparts in the United States and on the continent but here is a chance towards improving the conditions under which British athletes have to train and compete.

Great Britain today as a nation is backward in athletics because of the lack of tracks; she is backward in many other sports for the very same reason.

This can far better be put forward as an excuse for failures rather than the present day British diet: If and when the day comes that every town in Britain has its own sports ground to contain facilities such as other nations, even small ones such Finland, today enjoy, then and not till then will the British be able to beat nations like the United States and Scandinavian coutries.

DUTCH HARRISON WINS CANADIAN GOLF TITLE

TORONTO, June 26 (PTI-Reuter).

American professional Dutch Harrison won the Canadian Open Golf Championship on the St. George's Course here yesterday with an aggregate of 271 for the 72 holes.

His total was only three strokes off the record set up in 1947 by the South African Bobby Locke, who was not competing this year. Jim Ferrior was second with an aggregate of 275 while three players tied for place each with 277.

England's Declaration Against Rules

PLAY WILL CONTINUE IN ABSENCE OF OBJECTION

LONDON, June 26 (PTI-Reuter).

England's first-day declaration in the Test Match against New Zealand at Lords ground yesterday was 'not in the rules", according to a statement issued at Lords today.

But because the New Zealand Captain, W. A. Hablee, and the Umpires accepted the declaration, the match is likely to continue tomorrow without interruption.

The following statement was issued by Major Aird, Assistant Secretary of Lords cricket ground, today:

"The question has arisen as to the correctness or otherwise of the declaration on the first day of the second Test match now in progress.

"Law 15 does not provide for a declaration on the first day of a three-day match, and special instructions to Umpires (1949) state that the experimental rule allowing a declaration in other first class matches after 300 runs have been scored does not apply in Test matches.

"Either the New Zealand Captain or the Umpires would therefore have been justified in refusing to accept the declaration at the time it was made.

"Any objection to a breach of the playing condition should however be made at the time.

"Since this was not done it would not appear that a dispute exists, and the match will be continued tomorrow in accordance with law 46", the statement said.

DEARTH OF DOCTORS IN PAKISTAN

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, June 26: On account of acute shortage of qualified Doctors and in order to attend to the medical aids of the citizens, particularly in the rural areas, the Government of Sind have decided to recruit 50 Hakims and post them to the various Government dispensaries all over the Province.

It will be recalled that with the partition of the country, Hindu Doctors have left Sind with the result that a number of Government dispensaries have remained without any Doctors for the past so many months. This has naturally resulted in the occasional breaking out of epidemics and substancial increase in the number of patients.

By another order, the Sind Government have, however, prohibited the Hakims from performing Eye operations as some instances of such cases having been spoiled by them, have been brought to the notice of the Government.

GOVERNMENT RLY. EMPLOYEES

Report Regarding Retiring Age Denied

NEW DELHI, June 26. (PTI): The report that Government of India have accepted the recommendation of the Central Pay Commission to raise the retiring age of Government railway employees from 55 to 58 is incorrect, says a press note of the Ministry of Railways.

The recommendation is still under consideration, adds the Press Note.

WELLKNOWN PRE-WAR TRAINER DEAD

NEWBURY, June 25. (PTI-Reuter): Captain O.M.D. Bell, for many years a successful racehorse trainer at the Stork House stables at Lambourn (Berkshire), died here to-day. He was an Australian by birth.

Captain Bell won the Derby in 1928 with Felstead and the 1,000 Guineas and Oaks in 1938 with Rockfel.

He retired from active training at the end of the 1947 flat racing season.

He specialised in high class sprinters. With Concerta he won the Workingham Stakes at Ascot twice, in 1932 and 1933, with Greenore the Steward's Cup in 1935 and with Poor Lad the Steward's Cup in 1931.

The last big race won by Captain Bell was in 1947 Cambridgeshire with Faireyfulmar.

TRIPLE CROWN FOR SIVARAMAN

MADRAS, June 25. (PTI): V. Sivaraman, former All-India table tennis champion won the triple crown in the Central Y.M.C.A. table tennis tournament which concluded here to-day.

In men's singles final, Sivaraman beat J. V. S. Rao in straight sets 21—19, 21—12, 2—16.

In men's doubles, Sivaraman and P. K. Parthasarathy beat J. V. S. Rao and N. Krishnamurti 21—19, 2—11, 21—17.

In the mixed doubles event, Miss A. Rukmini and Sivaraman beat Mrs. Shanmugasundaram and C. N. Rajan 21—14, 21—16, 23—21.

Miss Rukmini scored a notable double by defeating Mrs. C. K. Pillai 21—10, 21—16, 21—12, in the women's singles event.

FUTURE OF KING LEOPOLD

Belgians Go To Polls

BRUSSELS, June 26. (PTI-Reuter): Five-and-a-half million Belgians, more than half of them women voting for the first time, to-day went quietly to the polls in elections which may decide the future of exiled King Leopold the third.

The two partners in the outgoing two-year-old Catholic Socialist coalition, led by internationally famous Prime Minister Paul Henri Spaak, were directly opposed on the question of the King's return.

Results are expected to be published early to-morrow.

The Catholics want provisionally exiled King Leopold the Third back on the throne. The Socialists want the King to abdicate in favour of his 18-year old son and heir Prince Baudouin.

The Communists share the Socialist view. The Liberals are divided on the issue.

Pravda Criticises U. S. Foreign Policy

MOSCOW, June 26 (UPA).—In a leading editorial 'Pravda' today described President Truman's statement on the Paris Conference as a "mixture of immodest bragging with a tendentious interpretation of the results.'

It was one of the strongest editorials on American Foreign Policy published in recent months and was comoined with rare editorial criticism of Truman.

"Pravda" took emphatic exception to Truman's statement that the Conference of Foreign Ministers demonstrated the correctness of American foreign policy. It said this claim was "as far from the truth as the sky from the earth." The editorial added, "Actually, if American policy is right how can the fact be explained that American ruling circles in Paris were willing to agree to things which until recently were impossible under American foreign policy? Truman was compelled to resort to self-praise because the Conference decisions were reached only as a result of the Western Powers' abandonment of a previous line. Consequently, the self-advertising role of the President's statement covers up the weakness of America's position and screens the collapse of American foreign policy."

KAREN REBELS IN RETREAT

State Troops Retake Thaton And Kyauske

RANGOON, June 26. (PTI-Reuter): Government troops striking out of the south-eastern coastal port of Martaban, near Moulmein, have recaptured the important railway town and Karen stronghold of Thaton, 40 miles to the north, an official Burmese spokesman said to-day. The Karens, who had seized the town two months ago, fled in disorder across the Salween River, he added.

In Upper Burma, Government forces drivig down from Mandalay reoccupied Kyauske, 25 miles south of the Rangoon-Mandalay Railway, he said.

Kyaukse was held by combined White and PVO and Communist forces for the last ten weeks after the retreat from Mandalay.

Indian Flag Unfurled In Chandernagore

CHANDERNAGORE, June 26. (PTI) The Indian National Flag was unfurled in Chandernagore, this morning, by the President of the Municipal Assembly and Administrative Council, Mr. Deben Dash.

The ceremony was held at the Municipal Assembly House and was attended by about 10,000 people.

In the referendum, held last week, Chandernagore voted overwhelmingly for merger in the Indian Union.

NEW DELHI, June 25, (PTI): Dr. John Matthai, India's Finance Minister, is expected to leave Bombay for London on July 1 to participate in the Sterling Balances discussions. He will leave Delhi for Bombay on June 30.

Western Attitude To China

DAILY TALKS BETWEEN U. K. AND U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 26 (UPA): U.S. Government sources yesterday confirmed reports that the United States and Britain are "consulting" on the possibility of adopting a parallel attitude toward the Chinese Nationalist Government's announced blockade of the Communist-held China coast.

The State Department would only say, however, that it is in almost daily consultation with Britain on many matters affecting the Far East and that the blockade is only one of the subjects.

The Department was said to be waiting for opinion from its international law experts while policy planners were studying implications involved in whatever attitude the Department finally adopts.

OVERHAUL CABINET PERIODICALLY

Mountbatten's Parting Advice To Nehru

JHANSI, June 22.

The last British Viceroy and Governor-General, Lord Mountbatten, had left a note while relinquishing his charge which contained his suggestion to India's Prime Minister to effect periodical overhaul in the Central and Provincial Cabinet on the model of Britain and other Western democratic countries. This was revealed by the Communication Minister, Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, at a meeting of cadets and workers of the Laxmibai Vyayam Mandir when he came here last week to preside over Maharani Laxmibai Jayanti celebrations.

The report of the meeting published in to-day's local daily 'Jagran' also reveals that Lord Mountbatten had suggested that those ministers who proved incapable and inefficient must be replaced by new blood.—Pioneer.

'SARDAR BHAWAN' AT BARODA

BARODA, June 26 (PTI)—Construction work on 'Sardar Bhawan', a memorial building in honour of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who was President of the Baroda Raj Prajamandal in 1937-38 has now commenced. Acharya Shi Vinoba Bhave laid the foundation stone of the building last year.

'Sardar Bhawan', which will have two stories, a hall to commemorate the late Mr. Justice Abbas Tyabji who was also once the President of the Prajamandal, and safe deposit vaults in the basement, is estimated to cost Rupees two lakhs.

The funds for the memorial were collected from the public of Baroda by a trust created by the Baroda Raj Prajamandal for the purpose.

R

For selling bread at a higher than the controlled price and selling the same unauthorisedly, Hassam Chotu was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 500 or in default to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

For selling wholemilk coffe, Usman Halimali Kazi was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs 200 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

AUCTION SALE

OF AMERICAN SURPLUS VEHICLES

[(In Small and Big Lots)]

AUCTIONEERS:	M/s. B. Lall Bros., Birla Mansions, 54, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
PLACE OF SALE:	Alipore Air Strip ground—near New Mint, Behala, Calcutta.
DATE AND TIME:	At 9 A.M. on 7-7-1949.
DESCRIPTION OF STORES:	2-1/2-ton G.M.C. and Studebaker trucks.

Full details regarding the vehicles can be had from the Auctioneers.

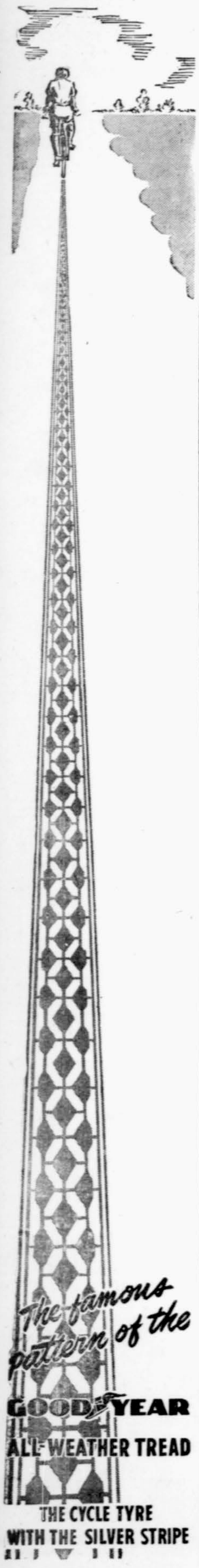
Permits for inspection of the vehicles will be issued by the Director (UST), 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

All or any of the vehicles may be withdrawn from the Auction, if required.

Full details and conditions of the sale will be announced at the time of the Auction.

Office of the Regional Commissioner (Disposals)
6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

A.C. 45



Aruna Asaf Ali Decries Capitalist Society

PLEA FOR SOCIALIST STRUCTURE: ADDRESS AT 'LOHIA DAY' MEETING

NEW DELHI, June 26 (PTI)

THE Delhi Socialist Party observed 'Lohia Day' here this evening, by holding a public meeting in New Delhi. Although the meeting was held in Nehru Park, for which permission had not been granted by the local authorities, no arrests were made.

It is stated that the Socialist Party applied for permission to hold a public meeting at Nehru Park in New Delhi area. At the first instance, the permission was not granted but later on the authorities are reported to have agreed to allow a peaceful meeting in New Delhi area but not in Nehru Park.

The Socialists party refused to change the venue of its meeting on the ground that "at such short notice the declared venue of the meeting could not be changed." The party thereupon decided to defy the ban by holding the meeting in the banned area.

ARRESTS CONDEMNED

Addressing the meeting, Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, Socialist leader, said that the action of local authorities in arresting Dr. Lohia and using tear gas on the peaceful demonstrations in Delhi on May 25 on "Nepal Day" was "unwarranted and against all principles of democracy."

Mrs. Asaf Ali said that by imposing bans on fundamental civil liberties of citizens", the Government could not stop the Socialist Party from propagating their programme of "doing away with the present capitalist system of society and replacing it by a Socialist structure where no citizen of the country will remain half-fed and half-clothed."

5 ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA: Mrs. Prabhasini Banerjee, wife of Mr. Sibnath Banerjee, Secretary of the West Bengal branch of the Socialist Party of India, and five others were arrested this evening in connection with a meeting and procession held in defiance of orders under Section 144, Cr.P.C., in force in Howrah. The Secretary of the Howrah District Socialist Party was among those arrested.

The meeting was in observance of Lohia Day.

SUPPRESSION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

Dr. Menon's Criticism

MADRAS, June 26 (PTI)—The Socialist Party of Madras observed 'Lohia Day' by holding a public meeting today when a resolution condemning the arrest of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and other Delhi Socialists was passed.

Dr. K. B. Menon, Socialist leader who presided said that though Pandit Nehru had the credit of fostering civil liberties movement in the country, the people were now being denied those rights when he was at the helm of affairs.

Dr. Menon denied that the Socialists had anything to do with the Communists.

They would be liquidating their freedom if the political parties adopted violent methods, he said, and added: "If the Government went wrong, the revolutionary rights open to those who opposed them lay in non-violent disobedience and in the ballot box.

Despotic Encroachment

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. Ashok Mehta, Socialist leader, declared here today that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia's arrest was unreasonable, unwarranted and unnecessary, and a despotic encroachment upon the civil liberties of the individual.

Mr. Mehta who was addressing a public meeting at the Kalyan Municipal Hall under the auspices of the Thana District Socialist Party in observance of the "Lohia Day", further stated that there could not be two laws in India governed by Pandit Nehru and men of his tribe.

It was strange, he said, that the meetings of directors and shareholders required no permission from the police where as small executive meetings of labour unions could not be held without police permission.

Others als spoke on the occasion.

KASTURBA TRUST MEETING

Sardar Re-elected Chairman

BOMBAY, Sunday (PTI).—Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, was re-elected Chairman of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust for a period of three years, at the annual meeting of its Board of Trustees, held here today. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Vice-Chairman of the Trust, presided.

Shri A. V. Thakkar was re-elected General Secretary of the Trust for a period of three years.

The following were elected to the Executive Committee of the Trust for the year 1949-50, besides the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and the Secretary: Shrimati Ashadevi Aryanayakam, Shri Devadas Gandhi, Shri Srikrishnadas Jaju, Shri Goshiben Captain, Shri Mridula Sarabhai, Lady Premlila Thackersey, Shri Susheela Pai, Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru and Shri S. N. Morarjee.

The Trustees adopted the report and accounts of the Trust for the year ended December 31, 1948.

The report showed that there were 15 Provincial Gram Sevika Training centres, where 134 women workers completed training during the year and 295 were under training.

CHILD WITH TAIL

CHAIBASSA (Bihar), June 26. (UPI): A child with a tail has been born to an Adivasi woman in a village near Kokchi under Colhan P. S. of the District. The child is about a week old and still alive.

Healthy Private Enterprise Will Be Fostered

(Continued from page 1)

develop. There must not be over-developments of particular zones.

The Minister recounted the factors that stood against the building up of Indian industries and said that there was a certain atmosphere of uncertainty in the minds of investors, who hesitated to come forward and invest in development schemes.

There was difficulty with regard to obtaining raw materials, plants and machinery. Some of the machinery was antiquated and had not been replaced. In some cases there had been mismanagement on the part of those who ran industries. There were transport bottlenecks. There were also unfortunate differences between labour and the management, which hampered the production.

LOOK TO LABOUR

Dr. Mookerjee said that unless a more cordial relationship was established between labour and management there was no hope for India's industrial prosperity. Two of the urgent needs of today were to minimise the cost of production and improve the quality of commodities if they wanted to compete in the foreign market.

The balance of trade was becoming adverse and if India became a debtor country that would obviously create a very serious situation. The Minister appealed to organisations that they must see to it that labour put in every ounce of its energy for increase of production. Labour must be kept out of party politics. Merely going on strike or following a 'go slow' policy would not achieve any result.

Referring to West Bengal, Dr. Mookerjee said that he felt distressed by the way in which things were moving in this province. They should now have a Province where peace and tranquillity prevailed not by the use of police force, but by the willing co-operation of the people. If during the Muslim League regime in Bengal, united action by all parties could make it possible for the Government to carry out some of their 'nefarious' plans, he found no reason why the different parties should not unite to fight anti-social elements.

Give A Fair Deal To The Landlord

(Continued from page 4)

Municipality to take four times of the amount of tax from the new tenements? The Municipal administrations are being run at present at the cost of the new properties. The old properties with old rents cannot be served even by doubling the taxes.

Municipal taxes are meant for the services rendered and are not intended like the Income Tax to tax the rich more than the poor. There must be the same price for the same service, whether the service is rendered to the rich or the poor. Moreover there is no justification in supposing that the Owners of the Post-War properties are richer than those of the pre-war properties. If the rents of the old and new properties are allowed to be brought to on the same economic level within five years this injustice will automatically cease and the Municipalities will obtain larger income at the same rates of taxes.

The unfortunate owners of the pre-war properties are the greatest sufferers under the present Rent Act. Formerly they had to spend about ten per cent of the gross rents for repairs and upkeep of their properties, while that cost has now increased four times and they have to spend nearly forty per cent of the pre-war rents for maintenance of the properties. This thirty per cent is going from their own pockets and Government are indirectly compelling them to pay this dearness allowance of thirty per cent to their tenants.

If rents of all pre-war properties are allowed to be increased by thirty per cent and if twenty per cent of the pre-war tenements are altogether released every year from the restriction against increase of rent over the rents of 1940 it need not be supposed that any great hardship or inconvenience will be caused to the pre-war tenants. Most of them are able to pay and will agree to pay the increased rents. Seventy-five per cent of the pre-war tenements are of the monthly rent of Rs. 25 and below. An increase of thirty per cent of these rents will mean an increase of only Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 per tenement.

There will be an inter change of tenants between the old properties and the new properties and the rents of the latter will go down but all rents of properties of equal accommodation will continue to be governed by the cost of production in the long run so long as the supply is shorter than the demand as at present. The erection of new buildings will in no way be affected by this measure. The building activity is still hampered by various Government restrictions against filling in vacancies and fixing of rents by the landlords.

FIXING OF RENTS

The Old Rent Acts which existed in Bombay between 1918 to 1928 clearly provided that the rent at which a tenement is first let shall be the standard rent. No opportunity was left by these Acts to get the Rents of new buildings fixed through courts. This provision gave a great impetus to the erection of new buildings. The present Rent Act authorizes the Court to fix rent of new buildings also. Cases are actually occurring now-a-days in which honest landlords let out new premises without any premium or Pagdi and the tenants agreed to pay the rents mutually agreed and then the tenants have dragged the landlord into the court and got the rents considerably reduced. Building work once commenced must be some how completed or otherwise the whole investment is lost. Therefore the owners have to bring material from the black market. They have no vouchers and therefore they are unable to prove their whole investment in Court. The Rent Act has not fixed even the percentage at which the rents should be fixed by the Court by considering the investment made. The Old Rent Act of 1918-28 expressly provided ten per cent as reasonable increase of rent for investment made by owners on account of improvements in the premises.

The present Rent Act should provide this percentage for improvements and should clearly provide that the rents at which the premises will be first let shall be the standard rent without any power to the Court to revise the rents. This will give a great stimulus to the erection of new buildings.

ADVANCE RENT AND SUB-LETTING

The present Rent Act does not allow owners to take advance rents for more than three months. There are a large number of owners who have buildable area but no sufficient funds and there are a large number of intending tenants who are prepared to pay even five years' rent in advance. This co-operation of capital must be allowed by the Rent Act for the purposes of increasing the supply of new tenements. This is not taking premium or Pagdi. A legal deposit receipt will be given to the tenants and the amount will be repayable by deduction of rent every month. But these newly intending tenants are also afraid to pay these advances of five years rent on account of the Government restriction against sub-letting and transfers of the tenancies even with the written consent of the landlords. These tenants naturally desire that in case they come into any difficulties and do not require the premises they should get back their moneys by transferring the tenancy to another with the consent of the landlord. Subletting and transfer of tenancies with the previous written consent of the landlords must be allowed by the Rent Act in all cases and not only in the cases when advances are paid by tenants. This is an unnecessary restriction put on landlords and tenants.

DEMOLISHING OLD BUILDINGS

The present Rent Act does not authorise owners to eject tenants of any structure for the purpose of demolishing that structure for erecting a new structure which will provide a larger number of tenements. At present there are many small structures of four or five tenements but the owners desire to demolish them and erect two or three storied buildings on the land and thus provide a larger number of tenements. This is not allowed by the present Rent Act, even if the owner is prepared to give the first option to the tenants to occupy tenements of equal accommodation in the new building, but with rent chargeable for a new building. This must be allowed in the interests of increasing the supply of new tenements.

The provision in the present Rent Act that purchasers of properties after January 1947 shall not be entitled to eject any tenants at any time even for the bonafide purpose of providing accommodation for the owners is a violation of the sacred law of private property. Owing to this restriction properties are not fetching proper prices in the market. This restriction is against the principles of any Rent Act. It must be removed without delay.

Government have recently amended the Rent Act for prohibiting the landlords from increasing the rents even to cover any increases in the Municipal taxes. This is against all principles of Rent Act. All Municipal taxes are meant for providing various amenities to all the residents including the landlords as well as the tenants and therefore the tenants must be made to pay all increases in the Municipal taxes. The recent amendment made in the Rent Act against this increase must be abolished at once.

REQUISITION ACT

The present Bombay Land and Houses Requisition Act must be altogether abolished. It has become a source of great nuisance and unnecessary terror to landlords without any corresponding gain to newly intending tenants. Government have sufficient powers to raise funds to erect new premises for the Refugees and for the Government servants. Such Requisition Acts are justified only during War times, when the supply of tenements required for War establishments cannot be suddenly increased by any Government. There is no justification for this Act at present.

AUSTRALIAN COAL MINERS TO STRIKE

SYDNEY, June 26 (PTI-Reuter).—Coal miners throughout Australia will strike tomorrow for a programme of demands including a 36-hour-week, wage increase of 30 shillings (Australian) a week and nationalisation of the industry.

Miners leaders said about 23,000 men would be out, after the failure of an eleventh hour bid to avert the strike at a meeting with the Joint Coal Board.

Economic Adviser's Index

NEW DELHI, June 26 (PTI).—Wholesale prices in India as measure by the Economic Adviser's index, recorded a rise of 0.2 per cent during the week ended June 11, 1949, and the index which stood at 379.5 (base-year ended August 1939-100) was 0.7 per cent higher as compared with the corresponding week of last month but 0.6 per cent lower than that of a month ago.

Wholesale prices in May 1949 showed a rise of 0.2 per cent to 377.0 as compared with 376.1 in the previous month.

Three Arrests At Jullundur

JULLUNDUR, June 26 (PTI)—Three persons were arrested here today in connection with 'Lohia Day'. the police rounded up half a dozen men who were going about the town on cycles with placards. Three of them were detained for violating the District Magistrate's order banning processions under the Junjab Public Safety Act.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

Tenders are invited for the purchase and removal of the following Vehicles, lying at H.Q. Vehicle Depot, Dehu Road (Deccan). Trucks 15 Cwt. Ford, Bedford, Fordson & Guy; Trucks 8 Cwt. Humber & Morris, Trucks 30 Cwt. Ford, Trucks 3 ton Albion, Thorrycroft, Fordson water tankers, Ambulances, Austin, Ford, Chevrolet, Humber, etc., etc. (Tender No. RCS/413/Misc/VH.)

Tenders should be submitted in prescribed form which can be had from the Regional Commissioner (Disposals) Bombay/Madras at Rs 5/- per set (not refundable) in cash/Money order. Tender forms contain full particulars of all the Vehicles, instructions to tenderers' conditions of sale and an inspection permit.

Tenders should be addressed to the Regional Commissioner (Disposals) Bombay and should reach him by 14-7-49.

Issued by
REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (DISPOSALS)
Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.
(Phone: 30041)

AC/RCD-B/40.

INDIAN ARMY

TECHNICAL OFFICERS

Applications are invited from Indian Nationals and Gurkha subjects of Nepal for the grant of regular Commissions in the Corps of Royal Indian Engineers, Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and Indian Signals, to reach by July 21, 1949 at Army Headquarters Adjutant General's Branch S.P. 2., New Delhi, G.H.Q. P.O., from where full particulars and application forms can be obtained on request giving age and technical qualifications.

AGE LIMITS: Candidates must be born NOT earlier than January 2, 1923 and NOT later than January 1, 1930.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

(1) For the Corps of Royal Indian Engineers.

Candidates must have any one of the following qualifications mentioned under (a), (b), (c), (d).

(a) Sections 'A' and 'B' of Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or any other qualification recognized by the Institution in exemption thereof, and in addition, at least one year's practical experience with a reputable engineering firm.

(b) (i) Final passing out Certificate from I.M.N.T.S. DUFFERIN.
(ii) Second Mates B.O.T. Ticket or a Certificate of satisfactory completion of apprenticeship from a recognized Marine Engineer Workshop, as required by the B.O.T.

(c) First or Second Class Engineers Certificate of competency awarded by the Board of Trade.

(d) A degree in Marine Engineering.

(2) For Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Parts 'A' and 'B' of the examination for Associate Membership of the Indian Institute of Engineers or such other equivalent examination as is accepted by the Institute in exemption thereof.

(3) For the Corps of Indian Signals.

Candidates must have any one of the following qualifiations.

(a) An Engineering degree of a recognized university with Telecommunication or Radio as one of the subjects.

(b) A degree of recognized University in applied Physics and Mahematics supplemented by a diploma of a recognized Telecommunication Institute in Radio Engineering.

(c) A degree (I.E.E. OR A.M.I.E.E.) of the Institution of Electrical Engineers (U.K.) Part III (Radio and Communication Engineering).

(d) Associate Membership of the Institution of Engineers (India) or (such other examination as is accepted by the Institution in exemption thereof) with at least two years experience in Telecommunication Engineering.

SELECTION: Candidates will appear before a Services Selection Board for an interview.

TRAINING: Selected candidates will undergo a course of training of one year's duration commencing in January 1950 at the Armed Forces Academy Dehra Dun.

Candidates who have appeared or intend to appear at an examination the passing of which would render them eligible to apply but the results of which have NOT yet been published may also apply. They will be interviewed by the Selection Boards but their final selection will depend on production by them of documentary evidence by October 15, 1949 the latest of having passed the examination.

A.C. 39

ERADICATING CORRUPTION FROM PUBLIC SERVICES

Action Taken Against Many Government Servants

BOMBAY, Sunday.

TWENTY-SEVEN cases of corruption in which public servants were involved were detected by the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Bombay Provincial Police, during the months of March and April last. Besides, action was taken against 20 public servants after making inquiries into the complaints against them and information received from members of the public and other Government departments.

During the same period, this Branch detected three cases of black-marketing. Two merchants of Jalgaon were caught red-handed just afte. they had sold a vegetable product at a rate much higher than the control one. In the second case, two merchants of Surat were involved. They sold two gallons of kerosene at Rs. 3-12 per gallon as against the control price of Rs. 1-4 per gallon. In the third case, a merchant of Kolaba district is being prosecuted for selling large quantities of kerosene in black market.

OVERLOADING

This Branch detected 12 cases under the Abkari Act. Nine cases were detected in relation to breaches of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules thereunder, such as gross overloading of passenger buses and goods lorries. The District Police are taking action according to law against the motor drivers and owners involved in these cases, as also against a few policemen found to have been travelling free of charge in the overloaded lorries.

Besides, 19 more cases of corruption falling under different Acts were detected by this Branch. They consisted in the breach of the Bombay Rice Meal Licensing Order, entertaining more than 24 persons at parties, demanding pugrees for letting tenements preferring false T.A. claims, maintaining false muster rolls, conducting gambling dens, mis-using Government property, making maliciously false allegations of corruption against Government servants smuggling rationed articles and possessing unlicensed fire arms.

Inquiries were made into the conduct of a Police Jamadar, who was found to have drunk and behaved in unmannerly way at a camp where he was investigating a case. After the charge of drunkenness and unmannerly behaviour had been substantiated by evidence, departmental action is being taken against him.

CONVICTIONS

Head Constable Narayan Laxman Deshpande, formerly of the "A" Division Police Station, Sholapur City, was convicted under Section 161 I.P.C. (illegal gratification) and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default rigorous imprisonment for one month, by the City Magistrate, Sholapur.

V. R. Shurpali, formerly Station Master, Bhilawadi (M. & S. M. Railway), was convicted under Section 161 I.P.C. (illegal gratification) and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months and a fine of Rs. 500, or in default rigorous imprisonment for six months, by the Stipendiary Magistrate, Poona.

Vithal Ganpat Aher, formerly Talathi of Tisgaon Saja, District Nasik, was convicted under Section 420 I.P.C. (cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property) and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default rigorous imprisonment for one month more, by the City Magistrate, Nasik.

Natwarlal Tulshidas Shah, of Saraspur (Ahmedabad), was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 250 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month by an Ahmedabad Magistrate for an offence under Section 161 I.P.C. (illegal gratification).

S. V. Patil, of Poona, was convicted and sentenced by the Special Magistrate, Poona, to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one day and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months more, under Section 161, 116 I.P.C. (illegal gratification and abetment of offence).

Anantrao G. Agrihotri, formerly luggage clerk, B. B. & C. I. Railway (Ahmedabad), was convicted and sentenced by the Additional City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month more, under Section 161 I.P.C. (illegal gratification).

Rajaram Baburao Patil (officiating Mulki Patil) of village Karmad, Taluka Jamner, District East Khandesh, was convicted and sentenced under Section 161 I.P.C. (illegal gratification) to suffer rigorous imprisonment for four months and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month more, by a Jalgaon Magistrate.

CONSTABLE BOOKED

Police Constable David Taba Salvi, formerly of the Military Lines Police Station, Poona, was convicted by the Special Magistrate, Poona, and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one day and to pay a fine of Rs 200 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 3 months more, for an offence under Section 384, 511, I.P.C. (extortion and attempting to commit offences).

Makdumsab Dadesab Mulla of Dastikop, District Belgaum, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 by the Additional Resident Magistrate, Belgaum, under Section 19(e) of the Indian Arms Act.

Ganpat Narayan Pawar, of Nasik, was convicted and sentenced, under Section 43(1)(a) and 43(1)(h) of the Bombay Akbari Act, to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months on each count (sentences to run concurrently), by the Resident Magistrate, Nasik.

M/s. K. B. Deshpande and V. G. Deshpande, of Belgaum, were convicted by the Special Magistrate, Belgaum, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,500 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year, respectively, for an offence of black-marketing in the sale of petrol.

M/s. Kashimsab Sulemansab Sheth and Sarfoddin Mohomedsab Gowas, of Belgaum, were convicted under Section 12A of the Gambling Act and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 and Rs. 50 or in default suffer rigorous imprisonment for three weeks and two weeks respectively, by the Special Magistrate, Belgaum.

TWO MONTHS' R.I.

Ghhaviram Acharya, of Surat, was convicted by the Resident Magistrate, Surat, and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months more, for black-marketing in iron and steel.

Shadaksarayya H. Hiremath, of Hubli, District Dharwar, was convicted and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one day and to pay a fine of Rs. 40 by the Special Magistrate, Hubli for black-marketing in kerosene.

Baburao Krishnaji Ambekar, of Wadaki, District Poona, was convicted for serving food to more than 24 persons and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default rigorous imprisonment for six weeks by a Poona Magistrate.

D. L. Rokade was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month under the District Police Act, by a Poona Magistrate.

S. V. Okade, of Hubli, District, Dharwar, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for four months, by the Special Magistrate, Hubli, for serving food to more than 24 persons.

Hanmanteppa Padmaji, of Dharwar, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one montn by a Hubli Magistrate, under Section 43(1) of the Bombay Abkari Act.

Five persons were convicted and sentenced under the Motor Vehicles Act for overloading their lorries.

The Special Magistrate (Cloth), Ahmedabad, convicted 14 persons for smuggling cloth and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment and fine.

DEPARTMENTAL PUNISHMENT

A senior Jailor was reduced to the rank of Jailor on charge of issueing short rations to prisoners and misappropriation of supplies over the short issues against him were substantiated after departmental inquiries. The clerk under him was also penalised. Two Police Constables of Hubli were dismissed from service on charges of corruption.

"GHOST" IN TEA GARDEN!

GAUHATI, June 26 (PTI).—Labourers in a tea garden in Upper Assam, where a child-kidnapping "ghost" was said to be roaming about, have assaulted the garden 'babus', alleging that they were responsible for keeping the ghost.

It is reported that trouble broke out a few days ago in the garden when a large number of labourers surrounded the office and demanded of the doctor, clerks and other employees to drive away the ghost, which was said to be very dark in colour.

The staff's efforts to explain the non-existence of the ghost were of no avail and they were assaulted by the labourers.

Subsequently, the local sub-divisional officer is reported to have safely transported the injured persons and their families to the town.

REPRESENTATION OF MERGED STATES

Growing Opposition To Nomination

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, June 24:—There is growing opposition in Karnatak to the proposal of the Bombay Government to nominate about 65 representatives from the merged States to the Bombay Legislative Assembly. No amount of explanations from the Government has satisfied the public and specially the people of the merged States themselves. They demand that the seats allotted to the representatives of these areas should be filled up by election and not by nomination.

Recently representatives of the merged States in Dharwar met at Hubli under the presidentship of Mr. D. P. Kundur, President of the Gudgeri Municipality (formerly State area) and passed a resolution urging the Government of Bombay to desist from nominating anybody and requesting them to hold elections for this purpose.

Mr. Shankar Kurtakoti, President of the Dharwar Taluka Congress Committee and former member of the A.I.C.C., in a statement has opined that if the Bombay Government decided to nominate all the representatives from States, the public was sure to regard it as unwillingness of the Congress to face the electorate and might think that this method of nomination was decided upon in view of the recent Congress reverses in bye-elections. The Government should not give scope to such criticism. As the number involved exceded one-fourth of the total strength of the Legislative Assembly, the method of nomination would not hold good. Moreover this was against all democratic principles. The Bombay Government need not entertain any doubts about the results of the election. As the electorate was always with Congress he was sure Congress candidates would alone be returned. Concluding he hoped that people of the merged areas would be given an opportunity to choose their representatives.

Mysore's Future Financial Position Dark

GOVERNMENT CAUTIONED TO BE CAREFUL IN INDUSTRIAL POLICY

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE (By Mail).

INITIATING the general discussion on the Budget estimates, for the year 1949-50, presented by the Minister for Finance, in the Mysore Legislative Council on (June 21), Mr. L. S. Venkoji Rao (Trade and Commerce) stated that the Government had ignored his suggestion made on a previous occasion to float a long-term loan to pursue their industrial policy.

The present budgetary position, he pointed out, did not provide room for unrestricted development of the State's economic position. He wondered as to how the Government would be able to complete unfinished projects. He felt that Government had lost sight of realities and cautioned them to be more careful and determined in their industrial development programme.

MYSORE'S FINANCES

He deprecated the tendency of the Government to draw from the Reserve Funds as the future of Mysore's finances were dark, in view of the State standing to lose a large slice of revenue with the taking over of income-tax by the Government of India. He hoped that with understanding of realities the Government would be in a position to achieve the desired results.

Mr. Syed Abdul Rahman, congratulated the Government for having framed a Budget of "progressive and far reaching character." He was particularly happy at the rural development schemes, which went a long way in solving food problem.

Mr. E. Studer (European Planting) urged for the early restoration of minor tanks, which required at least Rs. 4 crores. This, he pointed out, was essential because production of foodgrains besides industrial output had deflated by 50 per cent. He suggested that the Government should "catch-up" with the needs of the people and formulate their policies and principles in that light.

Mr. J. Mohamed Imam, former Minister, stated that the statistics presented in this year's budget did not compare themselves favourably with those of previous years. The highlight of the budget was, he pointed out, that it was deficit budget not by lakhs but by several crores of rupees. This looked to be, he added, an annual feature unless something was done to prevent it.

Continuing Mr. Imam said that the Government had stopped their contributions to Funds and many had become extinct, which had been built up by forethought. The expenditure, he added, had gone up by several crores while the revenue had not been correspondingly built up. It looked to him that the future of the State's finances was dark and uncertain.

RESERVE FUNDS

Referring to the reserve funds Mr. Imam stated that Reserves were meant for developing productive work but not to meet normal expenditure. He wondered as to how expenditure on Military and Police shot up by several lakhs and questioned as to the utility of the move to develop Aviation Department when the financial position of the State was tottering.

Even on the capital expenditure, he said, the Government should be more vigilant in spending. He deprecated the tendency of sanctioning funds for unsanctioned works and to works for which even estimates had not been prepared. He suggested that in the interests of the State's finances, expenditure on items like the development of electricity should be drastically curtailed and the process of electrification should be followed according to a set programme.

LOAN DEMAND

Concluding Mr. Imam said that a rumour was going round that Mysore Government had approached the Government of India for a heavy loan. He wanted the Government to enlighten the House in this behalf. If there was any truth in the rumour, he added, the Government may as well welcome the help of the Government of India to develop the State's economy. In the interest and well-being of the State, Government should pursue the financial policy with greater care and greater vigilance, he said.

Mr. K. M. Krishnappa Gowda (Congress) urged for the reduction of cess on sugar cane and suggested that the revenues from this item should be kept separate instead of merging it within the general budget and the money spent for the development of sugar cane cultivation. He appealed to the Government not to resort to any more fresh taxation as the agriculturist had already been over burdened.

The Council rose for the day.

MOVEMENT OF SECURITIES PRICES

Review For May 1949

The Economic Adviser's index of Government Securities (Base: 1927-28=100) for May 1949 remained almost stationary at 114 showing only a fractional rise as compared with the previous month but recorded a fa l of one point as compared with the corresponding month last year.

FIXED YIELD SECURITIES

The index of Fixed Yield Securities (Base: 1927-28=100) for the month of May 1949 declined by more than 2 points to 146 as compared with that for the preceding month and by 16 points as compared with May 1948. With the exception of Cotton shares which remained stationary at 157 all Preference Shares registered decreases ranging from 1 point in the case of sugar to 7 points in the case of Transit. As compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, all the scrips registered declines ranging from 8 points in the case of Transit to 41 points in the case of Paper.

VARIABLE YIELD SECURITIES

The index for Variable Yield Securities (Base 1927-28=100) declined by more than 4 points to 141 as compared with the previous month and by 32 points as compared wi h the same month ast year Compared with the preceding month all the scrips with the exception of Engineering recorded decreases ranging from a fraction of a point for Railways to 38 points in the case of Paper, the increase under Engineering being roughly 8 points. Jute remained almost stationary at 67 showing only a fractional decline. As compared with the corresponding month of last year a gain of 10 points was noticed only in the case of Railways, while in other groups losses varying from 3 points in the case of Electricity and Telephones to as much as 193 points in the case of Paper were witnessed. Items which also recorded steep falls were Iron and Steel (87), Engineering (52), Transit (49), Coal (49) Cement (44), Cotton (40) and Insurance (38)

The following statement shows the index numbers for the month of May, 1949:

(Base: 1927-28=100)

	May 1948	April 1949	May 1949	Increase or decrease over corresponding month of the preceding month Increase or decrease over preceding month.	
Government Securities:	114.9	113.9	114.1	+0.2	-0.8
Fixed yield Securities:					
Jute	141.6	128.3	125.5	-2.8	-16.1
Coal	148.0	141.2	139.5	-1.7	-8.5
Tea	134.6	119.3	116.4	-2.8	-18.2
Cotton	167.2	156.6	156.6	..	-10.6
Sugar	160.0	147.8	146.7	-1.1	-13.3
Paper	479.1	442.3	437.9	-4.4	-41.2
Transit	136.7	135.8	128.5	-7.3	-8.2
Miscellaneous	161.5	148.3	144.4	-3.9	-17.1
Average for Fixed Yield Securities:	161.2	148.3	145.6	-2.7	-15.6
Variable Yield Securities:					
Banking	205.7	188.0	184.1	-3.9	-21.6
Cotton	189.9	156.2	149.9	-6.3	-40.0
Jute	76.2	67.2	67.1	-0.1	-9.1
Coal	222.8	176.7	173.8	-2.9	-49.0
Iron and Steel	456.5	379.6	369.1	-10.5	-87.4
Engineering	167.0	107.6	115.2	+7.6	-51.8
Tea	133.9	110.1	103.4	-6.7	-30.5
Electricity and Telephones	138.8	135.6	130.9	-4.7	-2.9
Sugar	138.9	120.1	116.8	-3.3	-12.1
Cement	215.9	177.7	171.7	-6.0	-44.2
Railways	92.9	104.2	102.8	-1.4	+9.9
Paper	590.1	435.4	397.3	-38.1	-192.8
Transit	207.9	165.0	158.6	-6.4	-49.3
Breweries	151.9	132.7	132.4	-0.3	-19.5
Insurance	294.8	260.9	256.5	-4.4	-38.3
Average for Variable Yield Securities:	173.3	145.8	141.2	-4.6	-32.1

UNIFICATION OF KARNATAK: POSTPONEMENT CRITICISED

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, June 24:—The reported decision of the Mysore State Congress to put off the discussion of the Unification of Karnatak has been much criticised by the press and the public of Karnatak.

Commenting on the Tumkur session of the All-Mysore Congress Committee, "Navayuga", a nationalist Kanada daily of Hubli says that the postponement of discussion of this vital subject on the plea that this was not the opportune time has cut at the root of democracy. There was nothing wrong in allowing the discussion on the subject.

Mr. K. Veerabhadrappa, Vice-President of the Davanagore (Mysore State) Municipality, in a statement published in "Vishala Karnatak" of Hubli, has warned the Mysore State Congress that its reported decision would not only harm the State Congress leaders but also weaken the Congress. He says:—It appears from the press reports that the Mysore State Congress has decided to postpone the question of Karnatak Unification to a special session to be convened in July 1949. This postponement is no solution. This vital and burning problem is extremely hazardous. Perhaps the few isolationists want to consolidate their forces. But by persisting in such attitude, I should like to state, they would not only harm themselves but also weaken the Congress. There is much talk of plebiscite. To talk of plebiscite in Mysore which is the homeland of Karnataka is childish. Even if plebiscite is taken Mysore will prove that she is a Kannada people.

"Vishala Karnatak", commenting editorially on the subject, opines that Mysore State Congress leaders are getting perturbed, day by day, by the agitation for the unification of Karnatak. This is clear from the deliberations of the Tumkur session of the All-Mysore Congress Committee. The paper adds, it suggests that the fear complex in the State Congress leaders must be responsible for the postponement of the discussion on this subject. On the question of Mysore's merger the paper says that it might be a fact that so far the Mysore Government has not received any communication from the Centre asking the former to merge. It argues that the Centre never gave such a mandate to any State. But still then hundreds of States merged with the neighbouring provinces. Mysore should not be under an illusion that its position was very different. It must merge, the paper concludes.

K.P.C.C. COUNCIL MEETING.

Council of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee is meeting at Hubli on the 26th inst. It is reliably learnt.

Invitations have been sent to all the Presidents and Secretaries of the District Congress Committees in Karnatak to attend this meeting.

The postponed meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee fixed on the 10th of June to hear the report of its delegation has not been held. No reason has been assigned for it. It is rumoured that the meeting could not be held in view of the reported decision of the Congress Working Committee to discuss in full the question of Linguistic Provinces at its July session.

It may be recalled that the special session of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee held at Hubli on the 8-9th of May last after continuous discussion for more than ten hours deferred taking any final steps regarding the formation of a separate province for Karnatak, and decided to send a delegation once again to the Congress High Command to communicate the feelings of Kannadigas who were out to get their province by direct action, if necessary. The meeting which was debating the resolution moved by Mr. K. R. Karant, adjourned to meet on 10-6-49 to hear the report of the delegation and take final decision. Mr. Karant's resolution urged Congress men in Karnatak to withdraw from Congress Committees and Legislatures

Shipping News

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, June 26.

S. S. TIMAVO

From Trieste: 50 bales woollen yarn, 1,050 cases ox and sow chains, 200 cases brandy, 109 cases diesel motors 364 cases tissue paper, 190 ctns. cotton threads, 57 cases hollow glass, 32 cases lamp glass, 28 cases radio set accessories, 100 bags almonds in shell, 93 rolls wrapping paper, 60 cases dog chains, 63 bales writing paper, 341 bales newsprint paper, 393 cases iron ship chains, 100 cases cow chains. ments

From Bari: 4,775 packages shelled almonds, 1,696 cases artificial silk yarn.

S. S. STEEL KING

From New York: 3,524 boxes tinplate, 48 ctns paints 50 cases industrial sewing machines, 4 cases Edison dry sorage batteries, 70 bags carbonate of potash, 32 ctns pure type insulators, 250 loose steel gass cylinders, 49 ctns physician's medical scales, 120 rolls high speed wrapper beams, 67 trusses leather beltings, 6 ctns fluorescent lamps, 50 loose machinery, 270 cases auto parts, 65 drums coal tar dyes, 175 bags titanium dioxide, 184 cases portable type writers, 88 cases carbonizing tissue, 500 drums lubricating oil, 603 cases typewriters, 42 cases iron pedestals, 48 cases cinema sound systems, 207 cases steel bolts and nuts, 250 cases agricultural insecticides, 568 packages steam boiler parts, 126 cases electric toasters, 54 drums coal tar dyes.

To New Orleans: 25 boxxes diesel engines, 3,378 slabs electrolytics zinc, 76 bags powder glucose, 58 ctns fire bricks.

From Houstam Texas: 103 drums brass scrap; 120 cases carbon black; 250 drums pale disel oil; 2000 drums diesel fuel oil; 150 drums lubricating oil.

From Baltimore: 199 bdls black steel tubes; 44 cases botle caps; 133 cases steel welding wire; 218 cases stainless steel shells.

From Alexandria: 2075 bales cotton.

EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

To Glassgow: 51 bales wool raw—Amar India Corporation.

S.S. HOUGH SILVER STREAM.

To New York: 5 bales woollen carpets—S. Shaw and Co. Ltd; 668 bags glue Karaya—Sassoon Overseas Trading Co.

S.S. JAL JAWAHAR.

To ntwerp: 304 bales cotton yellow pickings—B. Cursondas.

To Manchester: 100 bales cotton waste—C. Jairam

S.S. FULTALA.

To Colombo: 17 cases enamel ware—Indian Enamel Works Ltd.

S.S. KHANDALLA.

To Mombassa: 132 bales cotton piecegoods—V. Panchand.

To Daresallam: 20 bales cotton piecegoods—V. Panchand.

S.S. SONAVATI.

To Karachi: 128 bdls bidi leaves—A. 128 ECWdv1 hm hmh mbhmhmmb H. Valimohamed; 28 bales art silk piecegoods—M. Ebrahim; 25 bales cotton raw—C. Jairam; 30 cases enamel ware—India Enamel work; 132 bales cotton piecegoods—The Textile Commissioner.

S.S. SLUDRA.

To Marcelles: 31 bales lamp—T. Dawoodbhai.

To Warla: 15 bales cotton blankets—Indo Burma Trading Corp.

35 bales cotton waste—K. Patel and Co.

S.S. AXELEARL

To Karachi—750 bundles bidi leaves—I. Choitram. 500 bundles bidi leaves—Sulemanji. 450 bundles bidi leaves—R. Maneklal.

S.S. HARMACCHEMAINUS

To Sydney.—100 bales jute jute rugs—C. Jairam and Co.

To Judionpioneer—

To Colombo—15 bags drug un—Indo-Overseas Export Co.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS

BOMBAY, June 15

"CORFU" from Hongkong with 1706 tons of general cargo on 24-6-49. Agents: Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

"STRATHARD" from Tilbury with general cargo on board on 25-6-49. Agents: Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co

DEPARTURES

"CORFU" for London with 1600 tons of general cargo on 24-6-49.

S.S. "BAMORA" for Karachi with general cargo on board on 24-6-49.

"GRANEDRO" for New York with 180 tons of general cargo on 24-6-49.

"BHARATSENA" for Calcutta with general cargo on board on 24-6-49.

BRITTA for Bugo (Philippines) in ballast on 24-6-49.

TONGHAI for Kobe with 6900 tons of general cargo on 23-6-49.

Jobless In Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, June 26.

It is learnt from official sources that 1,500 persons have registered their names as unemployed, at the Employment Exchange office of Ahmedabad, within one month. The number of unemployed mill workers is approximately 4,000, mostly of National, Anand Cotton and Hathisingh Mills.

It is further learnt that half a dozen mills have closed their spinning shifts. The Textile Labour Association has made representations in this matter to the Labour Minister of the Government of India.

Index Numbers Of Wholesale Prices In India

Wholesale prices in India, as measured by the Economic Adviser's index, recorded a slight rise of 0.1 per cent during the week ended June 4, 1949, and the index which stood at 378.9 (Base year ended August 1939=100 was) 0.7 per cent higher as compared with the corresponding week of last month but 0.7 per cent lower than that of a year ago.

During the week under review, 'Foodstuffs' witnessed a fall of 0.1 per cent to 378.5 owing mainly to decreases in the prices of **Wheat** (-5%), *Dal* and *Gur* (-3% each), although *Jowar* and *Gur* appreciated by 4 per cent each.

In the case of 'Industrial Raw Materials', lower prices of **Manganese** Ore -18%), Linseed, Cotton seed and Hides raw (-2% each) brought down the group index by 0.6 per cent to 463.4 despite an increase in Silk raw (+5%).

Despite decreases in Sheep skins, Goat skins and Zinc (-4%)each) and Linseed oil (-3%). "Semi--manufactures" advanced by 0.6 per cent to 327.0 owing mainly to sharp increases in the prices of **Billets** (11%) and Copper (8%).

"Manufactures" also rose by 0.8 per cent to 351.4 as the prices of Iron and Steel manufactures went up by 12 per cent following the decision to increase the selling prices of steel manufactures. Other noticeable changes were rises in Glass (4%) and Liquor (2%) and a fall in Jute Manufactures (-2%).

In the "Miscellaneous" group, a substantial decrease in the prices of Tobacco (-8%) caused the group index to decline by 3.2 per cent o 509.7.

The following table illustrates the index numbers of wholesale prices by groups and sub-groups:

(Base: year ended August 1939=100)

Commodity Groups	4-6-49	28-5-49	7-5-49	5-6-49
I. *Food Articles:*	378.5	378.9	376.5	**375.0**
1. Cereals	469.6	468.4	461.2	**444.4**
2. Pulses	461.4	469.5	456.5	**407.5**
3. Others	245.4	246.3	250.0	**271.2**
II. *Industrial Raw Materials:*	463.4	466.1	462.6	**452.7**
1. Fibres	450.3	451.3	450.6	**482.6**
2. Oilseeds	590.5	590.6	586.4	**490.1**
3. Minerals	327.1	339.8	320.7	**307.7**
4. Others	334.5	338.2	344.3	**343.5**
III. *Semi-Manufactures:*	327.0	324.9	324.3	**324.1**
1. Leather	294.6	295.0	295.9	**308.2**
2. Mineral Oils	187.9	187.9	187.9	**178.4**
3. Vegetable Oils	591.7	594.7	593.3	**541.8**
4. Cotton Yarn	437.8	437.8	437.7	**461.0**
5. Metals	174.6	167.1	166.9	**169.6**
6. Oilcakes	398.0	398.0	395.6	**403.2**
7. Others	249.1	247.1	246.7	**224.2**
IV *Manufactured Articles:*	351.4	348.6	345.0	**370.0**
1. Textiles	407.7	409.0	402.1	**457.6**
2. Metal Products	269.2	255.3	255.3	**239.8**
3. Others	270.1	269.3	270.1	**266.7**
V. *Miscellaneous:*	509.7	526.5 (R)	528.6	**512.4**
VI. *All Commodities:*	378.9	378.6	376.1	**381.7**

R—Revised

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

FORMULATION OF FISCAL POLICY

Outline Of Scope Of Enquiry

COMMISSION ISSUES EXHAUSTIVE QUESTIONNAIRE

NEW DELHI, June 26. (PTI).

THE Fiscal Commission appointed by the Government of India to-day issued a hundred-point questionnaire, covering a wide range of subjects bearing on the formation and working of an appropriate fiscal policy for India.

The questionnaire which is divided into two parts deals with economic changes since 1922 when the previous Fiscal Commission report was submitted, questions on foreign trade, Commonwealth preferences and tariffs and trade.

The first of the eight sections of Part One deals with changes in the economic background of the country since the last Fiscal Commission reported, with particular reference to the principal changes in the agricultural and industrial situation of the country since 1922, the present position of cottage industries in relation to large scale industrial establishments and the structure of the agricultural industry in the future.

Section Two seeks information on the actual working of the policy of discriminating protection with its later modifications. Section Three includes questions on the effects of past tariff policy on the growth and development of major Indian industries under specified heads such as capital invested, output, employment of Labour and earnings of management.

IMPORT CONTROLS.

Section Four deals with factors which should guide the formation of a new fiscal policy. Questions are asked on the main changes in India's foreign trade in the last decade and on recent Government measures relating to import and export controls. Questions are also asked on the relative importance of fiscal and non-fiscal measures in promoting trade and industry, and on principles and conditions for the grant of protection and assistance.

Section Five asks questions on non-fiscal measures for the promotion of trade and industry and, in particular, suggestions with regard to governmental assistance in the supply of raw material, technical equipment, transport and finance.

Section Six deals with fiscal policy in relation to Commonwealth preferences and invites views on Imperial preference generally, with particular reference to the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Havana Charter.

Section Seven deals with the treatment and obligations of protected and assisted industries. Views are invited as to the obligations of beneficiary industries in respect of prices, wages and conditions of Labour, research technological improvement and training of apprentices, and standardisation of quality in protected industries. The last Section relates to problems of organisation, method and procedure concerning the application of fiscal and non-fiscal measures. It invites views on the nature and functions of specialised organisations, should any such body or bodies be considered necessary for implementing the approved fiscal policy.

ENFORCEMENT OF TARIFF PACT

Part Two of the questionnaire covers problems arising out of the enforcement of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the issued involved in acceptance of the Havana Charter. There is a series of questions on the basic purposes of the Havana Charter and adequacy of its provisions from the point of view of India's development—with particular reference to employment of foreign capital and the broad lines of commercial policy as set out in Chapter IV of the Charter.

The questionnaire is addressed to all Provincial and State Governments, Chambers of Commerce and other Industrial and Trade Associations, University Department of Economics and individuals connected with trade, industry and business administration.

Replies to the questionnaire are to be addressed to the officer on special duty, Fiscal Commission replies to Part Two will be received upto July 25, 1949 and replies to Part One upto August 25.

In a covering letter which serves as an introduction to the questionnaire Mr. D. I. Mazumdar, Member-Secretary of th Fiscal Commission, outlines the scope of the Enquiry and briefly explains the scheme of the questionnaire. He points out that while the Commission does not expect answers to all the questions, it will welcome notes and memoranda on issues to which its attention will be drawn.

MINERALS EXPORT IN MALABAR

Ilmenite Leads

TRIVANDRUM, June 26 (UPA): A report of Travancore's Geological Department published on Saturday places ilmenite as the most largely exported mineral last year in Malabar. Nearly 200,000 tons of this mineral were exported, mainly to the United States.

Among other activities the Department continued its programme of geological survey and mapping, mineral exploration, and prospecting and development of mineral industries.

The report adds that apatite has been discovered, in large quantities, in the State; and that 250 tons of quartz, used in porcelain manufacture, have been exported.

IRON DEPOSITS

CALICUT, June 26 (PTI): The hills and dales of Malabar, on the south-west coast, may be rich in iron deposits. Travellers and explorers on geological expeditions have reported finds of iron ore or stone in appreciable quantities in the hinterland near Calicut.

This is not the first time that such reports have been made. A century ago, the smelting of iron was a major industry in Angadipuram, in the Walluvanad taluk of Malabar. As many as 34 forges were working in Angadipuram. Iron works were also started at Beypore, a suburb of Calicut. These works were unable to survive the competition from cheaper English material and went out of business.

The industry has not, however, closed down completely. One or two forges near Karuvarakundu in the Ernad taluk are still working, and small quantities of iron are smelted by a crude and primitive process.

ORISSA HANDLOOM GETS ATTENTION

CUTTAC, June 26. (P.T.I.): The handloom textiles of Orissa, which were included in an exhibition of Indian Textiles held in Sweden early this year, created a good impression in the international market, according to results of the exhibition received by the Industries Department of the Government of Orissa. A collection of the textiles is now being deposited with the National Museum of Stockholm.

The Orissa designs of handloom cloths got a special fillip with the setting up about ten years ago of the Orissa Textile Marketing Organisation, which set up its own machinery for distribution of yarn and collection of finished goods, figures of production available from the Government organisation alone show that the production rose from 5,80,000 yards in 1946-47 to 9,30,000 yards in 1948-49 of which the sale of these products outside the province was Rs. 63,365 in 1946-47 and Rs. 1,35,667 in 1948-49.

Cloudburst Kills 40

PACHUCA (MEXICO), June 26. (P.T.I.-Reuter): A cloudburst which hit this city on Friday killed at least 40 people including eight children and seriously injured 40 others. Many more people are reported missing.

Pachuca is the capital of the state of Hidalgo and Mexica's leading mining centre.

One Day, Perhaps, Pakistan Will Be A Solid Nation

LONDON, June 26 (PTI-Reuter): Pakistan's Minister of Education, Mr Fazlur Rahman, said in London last night that the day was coming when perhaps Islamic civilisation would be in the ascendant. He told Pakistani students, "I feel that day is not very far off."

He was explaining why he had rejected the Roman alphabet as a medium for Urdu. He said the Roman script carried with it the background of a particular civilisation.

The main opposition to the movement for Urdu as the national language of Pakistan came from students. The East Bengal Government had not yet made up its mind whether Urdu should be a compulsory language.

In his judgment, Urdu would appeal more to the illiterate masses than Bengali. Perhaps one day a common language would emerge: a neo-Urdu of a neo-Bengali, welding Pakistan into one solid nation, he said.

GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN

Poona Conference To Evolve Novel Scheme

POONA, June 26 (UPI)—The two-day Food Production Conference started here today under the presidentship of Mr. M. P. Patil Provincial Agricultural Minister. Among those who attended the Conference are the Secretary and the Under-scretary of the Agricultural Department, the Director of Agriculture and the Deputy Directors of Agriculture, Compost Development Officers, Deputy Director or Crop Research, and Superintendent of the Vegetable Development Scheme.

The Conference is being held after successful province-wide tour of the Agriculture Minister who attended 23 district food production conferences which started with Satara on May 9 and ended with Alibag, yesterday.

The Minister and officers of the agriculture department who were with him during the tour had the opportunity of knowing the local conditions, difficulties and necessities of farmers, ad it is learnt that while taking decisions the same would be taken into account.

A novel scheme of grow more food campaign, it is further learnt, would be evolved at this conference

BANNING FORGERY OF CURRENCY NOTES

East And West Bengal Decision

DACCA, June 25 (PTI-Reuter)—The ninth Conference of the Chief Secretaries of East and West Bengal decided today to set up machinery in both Provinces to prevent the forging of currency notes and their circulation from rovince to province.

The Conference has been meeting here for the last three days to implement the terms of the Inter-Dominion agreement.

'CLOSE UP RANKS TO SERVE NATION'

Baba Kharak Singh's Call To Sikhs

NEW DELHI, June 26 (UPI)—An appeal to the Sikhs of all shades of opinion to close up their ranks and muster strong under the banner of the Guru and serve the country and the nation, is made by Baba Kharak Singh, the veteran Sikh leader, in a message on the 110th death anniversary of Maharapa Ranjit Singh which is being overved tomorrow.

Baba Kharak Singh says: "110 years ago Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the beloved hero of the Punjabees and the ruler of the Punjab, died. He has left a legacy of genuine patriotism and real unity. Thouh Sikh by faith, Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a real nationalist and true patriot. He set up a truly democratic government in the Punjab in which all had equal and effective share and representation.

Let us all take a lession from the life of the "Sheri-i-Punjab" and inculcate the true spirit of unity and comradeship.

The Sikh Panth is passing through very critical times and the life of Maharaja Panjit Singh is a beacon-light to guide us to our destined goal. Let the Sikhs of all shades of opinion close up their ranks and muster strong under the banner of ffhe Guru and serve the country and the nation. The Khalsa stands for equality, fraternity, equity, patriotism and service.

"Let the Indian leaders learn a great truth from the life of Maharaja Ranjit Singh that it is not the talent and school education alone which make a perfect administrator but it is strength of character and determination which go a long way to govern the country on right lines."

ARMED DACOITY IN NEPAL

Man Hacked To Death

RAXAUL, June 26 (UPI): A gang of about 20 dacoits armed with deadly weapons raided the house of one Bacchhu Chanbe of the village of Sirisia (Nepal tarai) and in an attempt to seize the keys of the iron safe, it is alleged, hacked him to pieces.

The eldest son of Bacchu Chanbe was also injured seriously as he refused to hand over the keys.

The miscreants snatched away ornaments from the person of the female inmates in the house and made good their escape with a gun belonging to the deceased.

The Nepal police is making vigorous inquiries.

GREEK DEADLOCK

ATHENS, June 26. (P.T.I.- Reuter): Negotiations for a new Greek Cabinet ended in deadlock last night after a day of discussions between the Populists, led by Premier-designate Constantin Tsaldaris and the Liberals, whose leader, 88-year-old Themistocles Sophoulis, died on Friday.

'INDIAN CITIZEN TORTURED TO DEATH IN GOA PRISON'

National Congress Chief's Demand For Enquiry

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. Waman Desai, General Secretary of the National Congress of Goa today called upon the Government of India to institute an inquiry immediately into the death of Mr. Deshpande, an Indian citizen who was under detention in Goa. Mr. Desai alleged that Mr. Deshpade had been beaten to death by the police in Panjim Jail, Goa.

In a statement issued here today, Mr. Desai said: "Mr. Deshpande, who was detained without trial in Goa for the last one year in connection with the Mapuca Treasury Raid Case, was removed two weeks ago from Marmagoa prison to Paijim jail where the police tried to extract from him information regarding the raid on Canacona military post on June 6.

"Failing to get any information out of him, the police beat him so severely, that he died on the spot", the statement said.

It added: "Police have been maintaining complete secrecy about it and the body has not yet been handed over to the parents of the deceased."

Canadian Seamen To Continue Strike

LONDON, June 26. (P.T.I.-Reuter): A mass meeting of Canadian seamen here, crews of the ships "Beaverbreae" and "Argomentz" last night confirmed a decision of their Strike Committee to continue their strike in spite of an agreement reached with the owners on Friday.

Canadian seamen will also carry on their strike at Southampton and Liverpool, it was decided.

'ABUSE OF FORESTS MUST END'

Dehra Dun Research Institute President's Plea

COIMBATORE, June 26 (PTI).

MR. C. R. RANGANATHAN, Pre-sident of the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, warned today against "continued inroads by agriculture into the remaining forests of the country."

Mr. Ranganathan, who was speaking at the first Convocation of the Madras Forest College, since it was taken over by the Government of India last year, said: "The craze for clearing and breaking up more and more land for extension of agriculture has swept over large areas of the country and even reserved forests have not been altogether immune from the onslaughts of indiscriminately expanding cultivation. The forest is often regarded as waste woodland to be held in reserve for expansion of agriculture."

"The inevitable results", Mr. Ranganathan warned, "will be not more food but less food, not more wealth but less, not better living for man and beast but worse."

Mr. Ranganathan said that already the consumption of timber 'per capita' was very low and disequilibrium between requirements of forest produce and forest resources of the country had been confirmed and underlined by postwar experiences. As a result, cowdung, which should properly go to fertilize the land is being used for burning. This resulted in poor yield and led to a demand for clearing more and more wood lands."

Appealing for stopping "this vicious spiral" Mr. Ranganathan said the urgent need of the day was "planned increase in the area under forests. They had to develop a two-fold vision which saw the needs of the moment and forsee the needs of unborn generations, he added.

CAUSES FOR DEVASTATION

The steady deterioration of physical and climatic conditions, the slow drying up of springs, sliting up of water channels, loss of fertility of top soil from sloping ground were all caused by the devastation and abuse of forests, Mr. Ranganathan continued. "The process is, nowever, so slow and insidious that the common man does not connect the cause with the effect but comes to accept the worsening conditions as an inescapable natural phenomenon", he added.

Deploring general ignorance on the role of forests, Mr. Ranganathan said while in European countries forests attracted large numbers of people for recreation, sport or rest, in India the general popular attitude to forests was one of dread and repulsion. Calling on the professional forester "to bestir himself from his Sylvan solitude" and go to the villages to explain the need for conservation of forests, Mr. Ranganathan said "Laying down the law and forbidding as harmful practice, was no longer enough."

MADRAS PREMIER'S ADDRESS

Mr. P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Premier of Madras, said today that forests played a vital part in maintaining sound national economy and their conservation, therefore, was as essential as any other vital measure calculated to benefit the country.

Mr. Kumaraswamy Raja was delivering the first Convocation Address of the Forest College at Coimbatore.

Forests were one of the most prized assets of a nation, he said. The potentialities of the forests in developing industries and adding to the prosperity of the community were immense.

STUDENTS' PROTEST

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The All-India Students' Federation and the Bombay Students' Union in a statement condemn the proposal of Mr. Saiyadain, Educational Adviser to the Government of Bombay, asking the Bombay Municipality to mobilise students of the municipal schools to clean the streets of Bombay in view of the continuing strike of the city's sweepers.

The two organisations add: Having miserably failed to crush the 42-day-old strike, the Municipal authorities are now thinking of utilising young boys and girls to act as "blacklegs and strike-breakers." This is a clear indication of their failure to get workers to do the job. The students' bodies conclude: "We are confident that this shameful attempt to set students against the working classes is bound to fail."

NO STALEMATE IN STERLING TALKS

LONDON, June 26 (PTI-Reuter): A spokesman of the Treasury here last night denied reports that there was a stalemate in the Indo-British sterling talks in London. "Having regard to the difficulties facing both countries", he added, "the talks are proceeding satisfactorily." No meetings were arranged for the week-end.

It was learnt here that no decisions were likely to be taken in the Indo-British talks, pending the outcome of discussions involving sterling now proceeding between the Western Union countries, including Britain, and United States Marshall Plan experts.

U. S. Conducts Resarch In German Tunnels

WASHINGTON, June 26. (U.P.): The U. S. Navy announced yesterday that it had begun supersonic missile research in the same wind tunnels that the Germans used ten years ago to develop the V-2 rocket.

Brought from Koshel, Bavaria, after the war and turned over to the Navy by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the tunnels have been "modernised" to give speeds five times that of sound. In further refinement, the Navy hopes to reach ten times the speed of sound.

The Navy said that the laboratory contains the "world's most modern facility for basic research on the airborne weapons of tomorrow".

RUSSIA PRESSED TO REJOIN W. H. O.

ROME, June 26. (P.T.I.-Reuter): The World Health Assembly meeting here yesterday asked Russia to reconsider her decision to withdraw from the World Health Organisation.

By 44 votes to nil and six abstentions a plenary session of the Assembly adopted an Indian resolution, already approved by its Constitutional Committee, "deeply regretting" the absence of Russia, Byelorussia and the Ukraine and inviting them to reconsider their decision.

Presenting the resolution, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Indian Health Minister, said the absence of the three countries created a lamentable gap.

MIXED GRILL

By Grumbler

FINANCE Minister Gopal Reddi of Madras has undoubtedly put his feet into it.

He is reported to have made himself guilty of the absurd and outrageous remark that women constables could only be "an ornamental auxiliary to the men force and they will not be able to do their work." The construction of that fateful sentence as reported by the PTI is somewhat cribbed. I do not believe that even the most courageous mysoginist would have implied that women—whether ministers or constables—cannot do their work. What he obviously meant was that women constables cannot do the work that is expected of men constables.

Even after giving him the benefit of that more charitable construction one cannot pity Mr. Reddy. First, women are never ornamental. They are fond of acquiring many types of ornaments, including husbands. If you doubt that, you have only to ask any decently married girl. The hubby may go home tired, hating his boots and ties, which he had to wear during office hours. His only desire may be to ruffle his unruly hair, undress as much he dares and lie down on whatever he has in his home, comfortably stretching himself.

But that is an unattainable dream. There is the wife all ready, powdered, wearing the latest thing in voiles, diaphanous and most extravagantly printed, to take the hubby out on leash. And while on parade no man can look less than his very best.

Anyone who has eyes to see this daily scene must forthwith discard the idea of woman being ornamental. It is man that is the ornament of woman. Woman is the substantive proposition. Man is a mere amendment.

And as for doing work, whether their own or that of men, there is no question about it. It is as well that many high police officials from Bombay and Nagpur as well as some Ministers from Calcutta have given the lie direct to the rash Reddi from Madras.

He now stands in solitary majesty like one of those martyrs ready to burn at the stake for their heresies. I have no doubt he will pay for his perverse and unorthodox opinion.

EVACUEE PROPERTY IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, June 26 (PTI)—The administration of Evacuee Property Ordinance, 1949 whereby all evacuee property situated in U.P. will vest in the custodian o fevacuee property, has been promulgated in the Province.

It authorised the Provincial Government to appoint the custodians and as many additional Deputy or Assistant Custodians of Evacuee Property as may be necessary.

'SEPARATE EXECUTIVE FROM JUDICIARY SOON'

Lawyers' Conference Demand

NAGPUR, June 26. (UPI):

THE urgent need of separation of the Executive from the Judiciary at the earliest possible time and the necessity of its being given effect to forthwith, is voiced in a resolution adopted by the All-India Lawyers Conference which is holding its two-day session here under the Presidentship of Dr. Radha Vinod Pal.

The resolution opines that the Government should maintain the independence of the Judiciary and as a step in attainment of the same should recruit members of the Bar exclusively for judicial posts.

JAIL WITHOUT TRIAL.

The Conference also adopted a resolution viewing with alarm the recent legislations giving powers to Provincial Governments to imprison without trial and ousting or restricting the jurisdiction of the High Court in such matters. The resolution adds that these enactments are retrograde and reactionary and are an encroachment on the fundamental rights of the subjects and totally contrary to natural justice.

The Conference, by a third resolution disapproves of the policy of the Provincial Government of vesting judicial powers in civil and criminal matters in persons or bodies having no legal training, and the policy of the Government precluding lawyers from appearing before the said persons or bodies.

By a fourth resolution the Conference demanded that the Bar Councils be made autonomous and invested with full and exclusive powers for admission of members to the Bar and for control of professional conduct of lawyers and that High Courts and Chief Courts should cease to have any power in these matters.

UNIFIED BAR.

By a fifth resolution the Conference opined that the time has come for the abolition of the existing statification of the legal profession and its consequential discrimination as regards the status, rights and privileges of its members and for the establishment of an unified All-India Bar for the whole of India.

A resolution demanding the immediate abolition of capital punishment was also adopted by the Conference.

The All-India Lawyers Conference is expected to conclude its two-day session to-day.

ROTTEN RATIONS AT JAMNAGAR

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, June 26: Gladstone denounced the Income-tax as tending to make a nation of liars, adding that, while in theory, it was a just tax, in practice, it was the source of such demoralisation as rendered it perhaps the most pernicious form of taxation which had ever been conceived since human society had settled into peaceful government.

Mahatma Gandhi objected to food rationing for the same reason, the latest instance of moral turpitude fostered by food rationing having been furnished at Jamnagar, where a storekeeper of the Food Department was caught in the act of pilfering three maunds of rice at dead of night.

Extremely disquieting depositions concerning the aberrations of the Food Officer of Gondal awaited the searching examination. Messrs. Harakhlal Dodia and Ratilal Gulabchand of Jamnagar, complained to Mr. M. S. Jayakar, Collector of the Halar Dt. at Jamnagar the other day, how quite 40 per cent of wheat and grampulse supplied to the ration card holders was rotten stuff unfit for human consumption, an inevitable consequence of stowing away inferior foodgrains in ill cared for godowns without being treated with 0034 Gammaxene or DDT. Geigy 33.

King Paul At Greek Premier's Funeral

ATHENS, June 26. (PTI-Reuter): King Paul and Cabinet Ministers attended the State funeral in crowded Athens cathedral to-day of Prime Minister Themistocles Sophoulis, who died on Friday at the age of 88.

The diplomatic corps and representatives of other foreign missions were also present.

MUTT AND JEFF—And Mutt Is In The Barn Milkin' The Cows ! BY BUD FISHER

GOLLY, IT MUST HAVE SNOWED A LITTLE DURING THE NIGHT! SNOW'S BEAUTIFUL IN THE COUNTRY!
I WONDER WHAT THAT FARMER'S LOOKIN' FOR POKIN' AROUND IN THE SNOW!
I SAY, WHAT CHA LOOKIN' FOR, MR. FARMER?
I'M LOOKIN' FER ME BARN!
Fisher

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